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NAKASONE PROPOSES RESUMING PEACE TALKS WITH USSR

OW130444 Tokyo KYODO in English 0435 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 13 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has sent a letter to Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev proposing that Japan and the Soviet Union resume talks on a peace treaty, Japanese officials said Sunday. Treaty talks have been suspended for nearly a decade, with none since then-Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko visited Japan in 1976.

Nakasone's message was delivered Saturday afternoon when Japanese Ambassador to Moscow Yasue Katori called on Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, the officials said. Nakasone's letter was in answer to one from Gorbachev handed Nakasone by Soviet Culture Minister Petr Demichev during his Tokyo visit last month. Nakasone in his letter praised the recent Soviet decision to send Shevardnadze to Japan by the yearend or in January to resume regular consultations of foreign ministers, also suspended since 1978.

The dialogue between Tokyo and Moscow has been hampered chiefly by a territorial problem involving Japan's claim to four islands east of Hokkaido, which were seized by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II. The Soviet Union says it has no territorial issue with Japan.

Nakasone says in the letter that Japan has long wanted to establish truly friendly relations with the Soviet Union by resolving the issue dividing them and concluding a peace treaty, according to the Japanese officials. Among the several rounds of treaty talks conducted so far, Nakasone says, the most important was held in Moscow in 1973 between then-Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev, they said. Nakasone thus proposed that negotiations resume on the basis of the 1972 talks, they said. The 1973 joint statement by Brezhnev and Tanaka said the two countries hoped to conclude a peace treaty after solving "pending problems," which the Tokyo government argues included the territorial issue.

In his letter to Gorbachev, Nakasone also expresses his determination to build up a wide range of cooperative political, economic, cultural and other relations between his country and the Soviet Union, according to the officials. The message was read out by Ambassador Katori in the meeting with Shevardnadze, who reportedly said he would discuss the international and bilateral matters mentioned in the letter when he visits Japan. The Soviet foreign minister also said he appreciated recent progress made in political and economic exchange, and that he attaches great importance to his country's ties with Japan, the Japanese officials said. It was the first meeting between the foreign minister and the Japanese ambassador since Shevardnadze succeeded Gromyko as foreign minister in early July.

NAKASONE OUTLINES POLICIES IN DIET SPEECH

OW140951 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0305 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's policy speech to the House of Representatives at the opening of the 103d extraordinary Diet session -- live]

[Text] At this opening meeting of the 103d extraordinary Diet session, I would like to outline my policies and ask for your understanding and cooperation. First of all, I wish to express my heartfelt sympathy for the bereaved families of those victims who perished in the crash of Japan Airlines Flight 123 on 12 August. My condolences also go to those who were injured.

The government will conduct a thoroughgoing investigation into the cause of the accident and take prudent measures to prevent the recurrence of similar accidents. I also wish to express my heartfelt sympathy for those who suffered damage from the torrential rains in the rainy season, the landslides in Nagano Prefecture, and the typhoons in early autumn. The government will make further efforts to step up comprehensive disaster prevention measures while doing its best to implement rehabilitation and reconstruction projects.

This year marks a great turning point in history, being the 60th year of the Showa era and the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. At this juncture, I feel more keenly that it is the responsibility of the government to ensure peace of mind, safety, and stability. This is the starting point of government. On this basis, I renew my determination to do my utmost to carry out reform in various fields and in preparation for the 21st century.

Today, as we go through a period of transition at home and abroad, I will strive to exercise meticulous care to perceive correctly what our people really want in our society, which is so densely populated and in which everything changes so fast, and to take appropriate measures in advance so that the government will not fall behind the tempo and rhythm of change of the era and the awareness of the people. In doing this, it is necessary to sort the various problems into three categories -- those requiring immediate solution, those requiring solution under a midterm perspective, and those requiring long-term solutions -- and to tackle these problems efficiently on a priority basis.

With this in mind, I am determined to tackle various problems in this new Diet session, such as the correction of the disproportionate Diet seat allotment, the revision of the annuity system, the defusion of economic friction with foreign countries, the deregulation of statutory restrictions, and the expansion of domestic demand. Japan's postwar development over the past 40 years has been made possible owing to the firm foundation of parliamentary democracy established under the new Constitution. Reapportionment of the lower house seats is a question involving the very foundations of this parliamentary democracy. We must solemnly take note of the recent Supreme Court decision and implement it as soon as possible. I hope that this new Diet session will discuss the matter fully and reach an agreement on the reapportionment of seats. To this end, the government for its part will exert maximum efforts. I welcome the agreement reached in the last Diet session to create political ethics councils in the upper and lower houses. I myself will renew my determination to strive for clean government.

Now, let me give you my basic ideas about each aspect of national government. Japan achieved remarkable economic development in the postwar period. It now accounts for 10 percent of the world's gross national product. As a consequence, there have been rising expectations in the international community that Japan will play an active role not only in the economic field but also in the political and cultural fields in the interest of world peace and prosperity. This makes it necessary for us to meet these expectations at our own initiative.

The international situation remains tense, and constant efforts are needed to maintain world peace and security. Early this year, I called on President Reagan in the United States. In March, I held talks with General Secretary Gorbachev in the Soviet Union. I also met with leaders of Western countries at the Bonn Summit and on other occasions. In these talks, I called for the promotion of arms control and disarmament and early realization of a U.S.-USSR summit in the interest of world peace and security. I am really pleased that a U.S.-USSR summit will be held this fall for the first time in 6 years. Japan for its part will continue to strongly press for East-West dialogue and for negotiations on arms control, disarmament, and other matters. We will watch particularly this U.S.-USSR summit with attention, and support it so that it may be fruitful.

Japan has since long conducted a foreign policy of attaching importance to the United Nations as a forum for international cooperation. The United Nations as a forum for international cooperation. The United Nations will mark its 40th founding anniversary this year. With your approval, I plan to attend its commemoration meeting while the Diet is in session in order to inform the whole world of Japan's basic position and determination to actively contribute to the peace and prosperity of the international community.

Under the strained international situation, we will regard it as a basic principle to push a comprehensive security policy to firmly keep Japan peaceful and safe, and on this basis we will maintain the Japan-U.S. security arrangements and consolidate our defense capability as far as necessary for self-defense and with a high qualitative standard.

Needless to say, defense buildup will be carried out in line with the policy of achieving a moderate but effective defense capability by strictly adhering to the principle of armament for defense purposes only, committing our selves never to become a military power that may pose a threat to other countries, maintaining the three nonnuclear principles and civilian control, and keeping harmony with other measures.

From this point of view, the government recently worked out a midterm defense buildup plan designed to achieve the level of defense envisaged in the Defense Buildup Program Outline. With a view to promoting the idea of civilian control, this midterm plan was approved by the National Defense Council and the cabinet and will be submitted to the Diet for approval. Moreover, we will make efforts to continue to respect the intent of the 1976 cabinet decision on consolidating our defense.

The government will continue to steadily increase Official Development Assistance. [ODA] in order to cooperate in the development and stability of developing countries. Recently, it set a third midterm goal for bringing the total aid in the 1986-92 period to more than \$40 billion. To this end, while endeavoring to increase bilateral grants, multinational aid, and yen credits, we will strive to double ODA by 1992 compared with 1985, while trying as much as possible to improve the contents of ODA.

Next, I will deal with our foreign relations. It is very important not only for Japan-U.S. relations, but also for peace in the Asian-Pacific region and in the world, to maintain unshakable relations of trust and develop relations of alliance with the United States. I will make greater efforts to further develop our bilateral relations, including the smooth operation of Japan-U.S. economic relations. Japan, an Asian-Pacific nation, intends to play a positive role for stability and prosperity in this region. As for our relations with China, we will continue to promote friendly and cooperative relations in various areas. On the basis of the outcome of my tour of European countries, I will strive to promote closer, cooperative relations between Japan and Europe.

With the visit to Japan by Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in the near future, regular consultations between the Japanese and Soviet foreign ministers will be resumed. Japan will further promote dialogue with the new Gorbachev government on the basis of our basic Soviet policy of signing a peace treaty after settling the northern territorial issue and establishing a stable relationship founded on genuine mutual understanding.

A summit conference of major industrial nations is scheduled to be held in Tokyo next year. While sincerely implementing various domestic measures, I plan to exchange frank opinions with the leaders of foreign countries in order to contribute to greater world prosperity and development, and will make perfect preparations for the Tokyo summit.

The world economy stands at a critical crossroads: Can the world preserve and further strengthen the free trade structure, the foundation of economic prosperity, or will it succumb to protectionism and slide down the road of world economic stagnation and chaos as it once did? Reaping maximum benefit from the free trade structure since the end of World War II, Japan has become the free world's second economic power. It is now necessary for Japan to recognize the present situation as a state of emergency and stand in the vanguard of the struggle against protectionism in cooperation with other countries so that we can discharge our international obligations.

With this realization Japan proposed a new round of multilateral trade negotiations and recently adopted the outline of an action program for broadening market access. The government plans to submit, to this new Diet session, bills necessary to implement the program as quickly as possible. We will strive to achieve as soon as possible a level of market access higher than the international level, not only in tariffs but also in nontariff areas, such as in standards and certification.

At the same time, the government will forcefully promote the liberalization of financial and capital markets and the internationalization of the yen, while closely coordinating with other countries to improve the international currency system and achieve optimum exchange rates.

Opening the market and expanding imports will result in a wider choice for consumers and better living standards for the nation. The government, together with the public, is endeavoring to increase manufactured imports, in addition to making efforts to further open the market. I once again ask our citizens for their understanding and cooperation. Our economy as a whole is on an expansionary path, although conditions in some sectors are not as good as in others. The government will strive for appropriate and dynamic economic management to promote sustained economic growth while continuing to secure price stability.

Particularly, it has become necessary to make efforts to expand domestic demand in order to remove economic friction with foreign countries by achieving an equilibrium based on economic expansion. To this end, a special work committee has been set up to study urgent practical measures such as housing investment, acceleration of city development, promotion of private investment in plants and equipment, encouragement of individual consumption, and increase of independent undertakings by local public organizations, with the basic aim of giving full play to the private sector's vitality. At the same time, the work committee has been studying introduction of the private sector's vitality into public undertakings, easing of restrictive measures, expanded adoption of the system of having two holidays a week, and effective use of state- and public-owned land.

Enlisting and fully using the private sector's vitality is an important task not only for expanding domestic demand but also for enlivening the economic society. The private sector is endowed with vast economic and information resources, and the worldwide tide of technological innovation in recent years has been working to further consolidate the foundation of the private sector's vitality to a large extent.

The government will continue to strive in the future to give full play and to effectively use the private sector's vitality by removing restrictive factors and by striving to carry out public works through cooperation between the government and the private sector. [applause] In addition, the government will continue to strive to stabilize employment. At the same time, under the present difficult circumstances, the government will further strive to implement measures in agricultural, forestry, and aquatic production, centering around increased productivity, and to foster creative and vigorous small- and medium-sized undertakings.

The government will continue to carry out administrative and fiscal reforms in preparation for the 21st century and will also exert all its powers to tackle the task of drastic educational reforms. [applause]

The government has been striving to carry out administrative reform. It considers it as one of the most important tasks in state administration and shows the highest regard for the recommendations made by the Provisional Administrative Research and the Provisional Consultative Council for the Promotion of Administrative Reform. Specifically, the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation and the Tobacco and Salt Public Corporation were privatized in April this year. In the last Diet session, legislation was enacted to reform the national annuity, welfare annuity, and insurance systems.

Thus, while steady progress has been made, we are still faced with tasks that are yet to be accomplished with respect to administrative reform. Among them is a bill, presented to the last Diet session for discussion, on an amendment of the Mutual Aid Annuity Law. The amendment of the law must be effected in April 1986, simultaneously with the revision of the national annuity system, from a viewpoint of unifying the legal system on annuities. Therefore, I would like to ask you to enact the bill as soon as possible. [applause]

In addition, as for easing legal restrictions, as recommended in the report of the Provisional Consultative Council for Promotion of Administrative Reform, the government intends to steadily strive to take concrete measures, including submission of the necessary bills to this Diet session. Reconstruction of the National Railways, which is in a critical condition, is a national task which requires the most pressing and urgent solution among all remaining tasks in the current administrative reform. The government has its highest regard for the views expressed by the Japan State-Owned Railways Reconstruction and Management Committee last July. It intends to exert all its power to drastically reform the National Railways through various measures, including by smooth handling of the manpower surplus and of long-term liabilities.

On the other hand, to streamline government administration, from state administration down to local administration, the national government will make active efforts to see that local governments will carry out administrative reform in an independent and comprehensive manner in line with the outline for local administrative reform prepared this January, while nurturing the independent, self-reliant nature of localities.

As for fiscal reform, the government will continue to pursue its thoroughgoing implementation. It has set forth strict standards regarding the request for appropriations in the 1986 budget. In the budget compilation process, it is necessary to set a strict order of priorities for all measures and make more active efforts to make spending cuts in line with the recent recommendation of the Provisional Council for the Promotion of Administrative Reform.

As for our tax system, 35 years have passed since the last tax reform was carried out in accordance with the Shoup recommendation. Against the backdrop of recent drastic changes in the socioeconomic situation, the problem of various distortions and the feeling of carrying a heavy tax burden have been noted.

In this regard, the government has asked the Taxation Research Council to make a sweeping review of the tax system for the purpose of making the tax burden fairer and more equitable and reasonable, reforming the tax system to make it simpler and more easily understandable, and promoting a vigorous development of the economic society. In making this review, the Council was asked to outline measures, first of all, to lessen the sense of carrying a heavy burden and to remove the distortions and, on this basis, to prepare a comprehensive package of recommendations which will include necessary fiscal measures. I hope to receive this package by next fall.

By following this procedure, the government intends to carry out a bold tax reform with firm determination, with the understanding and cooperation of our citizens.

In regard to education reform, the ad hoc Education Council submitted in June its first recommendations, in which it indicated the basic orientation for education reform aimed at establishing a creative and energetic society for the 21st century. At the same time, recommendations were made for taking concrete measures for reform to cope with various urgent and major problems, including correction of excessive emphasis on academic backgrounds, reform of the university entrance examination system, and the correction of keen competition in entrance examinations due to excessive emphasis on the deviation value.

The government will respect these recommendations to the greatest extent possible and take necessary measures without delay. In regard to the reform of the university entrance examination system, a council comprising persons concerned has already been inaugurated to carry out the recommendations centered on creating a new entrance examination system.

As for the preliminary standard university entrance examination, the number of courses tested will be reduced. Meanwhile, a plan to increase the chances for students to take part in entrance examinations for national universities is under study now. Furthermore, in order to increase chances for students to study at higher institutions, necessary measures have been taken to make vocational high school graduates qualify for study at universities. Regarding such problems as abuse or violence at schools noticed in various localities recently, I intend to give thorough instructions to schools and take prompt and necessary measures to cope with them while seeking cooperation from families and localities.

In the past few years, there have been overall changes in our society, with our people enjoying the longest average life span in the world and better service in welfare, with our society becoming more information-oriented and our country becoming an international-minded nation. Under such circumstances, the government will continue to make steady efforts to provide our people with a national life of affluence, safety, security, and stability, something they have been seeking.

As our citizens' average life span has increased by a large margin during the past few years, our country has entered an era of the 80-year life span, and it has become necessary to create an overall system of society in which every one and each of our citizens can enjoy a long and worthwhile life filled with a sense of security. It is precisely for this purpose that measures have been taken to reform the social security system, starting with the reform of the pension system, and to promote the employment policy for the aged. The government also plans to work out and actively implement a comprehensive policy oriented toward a society of citizens with a longer life span.

In order to establish a truly affluent and rich society, the government will continue to make efforts to carry out such policies as the promotion of arts, culture, and sports in localities, the enhancement of the infrastructure, including the provision of relaxing homes, the creation of comfortable, garden-like living environment, and the promotion of comprehensive measures against cancer and other chronic diseases.

Furthermore, to clearly point out the orientation for building our country in preparation for the 21st century, I will strive to work out the fourth comprehensive national development program. I will also work to ensure public safety and to enhance disaster relief and traffic safety policies in order to enable every citizen to live in safety. Furthermore, I will make efforts to create a society of security by enhancing consumer-related policies, including measures to cope with pernicious business operations targeted on the aged, which have become a serious social problem recently.

In view of the promotion of workers' welfare and also the promotion of continuous growth of domestic demand, it has become an important task to reduce working hours for workers through such measures as extension of the 5-day work week system. In the future, through obtaining national consensus, I will make efforts to promote this policy. Today, we stand at a major turning point of history. This year marks the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the cabinet system. Since the Meiji years our country has endured numerous trials and has generally achieved modernization in an effort to catch up with various advanced countries in Europe and America. Now, in the face of changes in the social structure with the people's average life span increasing rapidly and society becoming highly information-oriented, and also in the face of various new difficulties such as worldwide political and economic instability, we must make a steady advance toward a 21st century filled with abundant hope.

The key to opening up fresh prospects for the 21st century lies in the creation of an energetical social economy while enhancing dynamism and efficiency. For this purpose, our urgent task is to develop new science and technology full of originality. As science and technology opens up new vast frontiers, we will be ushering in an epoch-making age. Taking human dignity as the foundation and making efforts to achieve harmony between man and society, we are determined to develop science and technology while striving not to fall behind global trends.

The international science and technology exhibition concluded with success some time ago through the efforts of the persons concerned, with the number of visitors from both Japan and abroad reaching about 20 million. Many children watched with enthusiasm the displays of advanced technology related to information and communications at the exhibition. Thinking that these children will be active on the forefronts of our country and our society in the future, I feel unlimited hope for them. At the same time, I feel strongly our generation's responsibility in fulfilling the tasks of building an energetic and affluent Japan to be handed over to them.

While developing science and technology, we should also pay attention not to make science and technology dominate human culture but to properly make science and technology become part of human culture. In doing so, we should attach importance to human spiritual activities and realize their immeasurable value.

I think the time has come now of people in various parts of the world to deepen their understanding of the sincere thoughts and aesthetic feelings of people in other parts of the world besides having an understanding of their own traditions, and to strive to create a new culture based on mutual harmony. In this sense, I think we should make an objective study of Japanese culture on the basis of a broad international viewpoint and start new efforts to correctly convey the results of our study to foreign countries.

In these difficult times at home and abroad, it is my conviction that politics always stays with the people and that we should share joy and sorrow with fellow citizens and move forward with them. The primary task in politics is to set common policy goals for all people. The second task is to obtain, in a fair and democratic way, a national consensus on the ways and measures for attaining these goals. I believe that the motive force for fulfilling these tasks lies in statesmen and people sharing passions and enthusiasm as well as a sense of historic mission. I am convinced that a statesman is a reformer who is always dissatisfied with the status quo and that he should be a constructive and realistic reformer. With this conviction and with the understanding and cooperation of my fellow citizens, I would like to work together with my fellow citizens in laying the correct track for Japan in moving toward the 21st century. Once again, I would like to ask my fellow citizens for their understanding and cooperation.

NEW DEMAND PACKAGE TARGETS \$2 BILLION IN IMPORTS

OW150327 Tokyo KYODO in English 0309 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO -- The government Tuesday announced a big new package of measures which it says will expand domestic demand for imports by 2 billion dollars in the next year. The import increment is to be achieved through government and private-sector measures to increase domestic demand in the period by 3.12 trillion yen, government officials said. The country's trade surplus is estimated at about 44 billion yen for fiscal 1985, ending next March. The package was officially endorsed by a meeting of economic ministers four days before Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is to leave for talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington October 23.

The 20-point package was worked out after about two months of study by an ad hoc committee chaired by Ippei Kaneko, director general of the Economic Planning Agency (EPA). It involves 16 "emergency" steps over the one-year period and four measures to be discussed in the near future, the officials said. They said implementation of the package could also enlarge the nominal gross national product (GNP) by 4.11 trillion yen, or about 1.3 percent of 31.46 trillion yen forecast for fiscal 1985.

The package follows an action program of market-opening steps made public by the government July 30. This includes tariff cuts and removal of non-trade barriers. The U.S. and European nations have urged Japan to increase its domestic demand to ease its trade imbalances with them. "The objective of the package is to increase imports through pump-priming measures for domestic-oriented economic activities without any attention to export-oriented industries," said Takao Akabane, chief of the EPA Coordination Bureau. The U.S. dollar has declined against the Japanese currency by about 30 yen since the "Group of Five (G-5)" industrial nations agreed in late September on joint intervention in financial markets to push the dollar down. Akabane said, "the yen's recent high value would help boost the volume of Japanese imports even more than forecast in the package."

The 3 trillion yen package for expansion of domestic demand, larger than any previous measures taken by the government, centers on stimulating private investment through new housing starts, expanding the quota for mortgages available from the semigovernmental housing loan corp by 20,000 units to 510,000 for the fiscal year. The officials said that although this may prompt some consumers to shift mortgages from private financial institutions with their higher interest rates, the measure is still expected to generate new spending of more than 500 billion yen. Other measures to back up the increase in mortgage money include easing of regulations on the height of buildings like condominiums and the sale of 600,000 square meters of government land.

The government will speed up the beginning of 1.8 trillion yen worth of public projects by allowing local governments to float up to 800 billion yen worth of bonds to finance sewage facilities, according to the package. Local governments are currently allowed to issue bonds only for land reclamation. The government plans to amend legislation so that electric power and gas companies will be able to issue corporate bonds at a value of six times their capital, up from the present four, to raise plant and equipment investment by 1.1 trillion yen over the next three years. Terms and conditions of consumer finance will be improved to promote personal consumption. Installment sales period limits on automobiles and color television sets, now 24 and 30 months respectively, will be abolished.

Measures to be decided later involve the inducement of private capital into public sector activity, further deregulation, an increase in the number of annual holidays for Japanese workers by 10 days within the next five years and better use of government lands. Japanese employees in manufacturing industries had an average annual holiday of 102 days in 1983, against 111 to 114 days for European and U.S. counterparts.

ABE ON NEW YORK SUMMIT, TRADE, SHEVARDNADZE

OW150209 Tokyo KYODO in English 0143 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Tuesday called the New York summit of the seven major advanced democracies on October 24 a good chance to show western solidarity and unity, officials said. Abe, speaking at a session of cabinet members concerned with national security affairs, said the Soviet Union will negotiate only if the free world maintains its unity and acts in concert. Moscow has promoted diplomatic offensives and put the West on the defensive to prevent the United States from developing the "star wars" missile defense program, Abe was quoted as saying. Top leaders from the United States, Britain, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan are expected to attend the hastily-arranged summit. French President Francois Mitterrand, however, is reportedly staying away, sending Prime Minister Laurent Fabius in his stead.

Tuesday's meeting was the 15th since the nine-member cabinet council was established in December 1980 to consider a broad range of security matters from military hardware to food and energy supplies. Abe told the session that protectionist sentiment is still growing in the U.S. Congress and Japan must continue to pay maximum attention to it. The foreign minister called for an expansion of bilateral investment in addition to efforts to open markets and to stimulate domestic demand, the officials said. Abe mentioned Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Japan expected at the end of this year or in January of 1986, saying he would discuss political, economic, fishery and cultural matters as well as the territorial dispute. Moscow says no such dispute exists, while Japan calls for return of three islands and an island group off Hokkaido which the Soviets have occupied since the closing days of World War II. Japan will also contribute to promoting dialogue and detente on the Korean peninsula, Abe said.

REPORTER REVIEWS MAC SECRETARIES MEETING

SK150255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] The 475th meeting of MAC secretaries was held at Panmunjom at our side's proposal. The meeting was held in closed-door session in accordance with the agreement of both sides. After the meeting, our side's senior secretary met with reporters. To questions raised by the KCNA reporter on the proceedings at the meeting, he answered as follows.

As is already known, at the 429th meeting of the MAC held on 29 June, our side put forth a proposal for guaranteeing the security in and removal of arms from the MAC headquarters areas. During the conference that day, the U.S. side noted that our side's proposal was constructive, said that it welcomes this proposal, and further said it would review the proposal and make a response to it. The U.S. side, however, sent a letter, which was far different from our proposal, only on 26 September, nearly 2 months later.

In connection with this, on 4 October, our side's senior member sent a telephone message to the U.S. side's senior member proposing that the secretaries meet at 1100 on 8 October 1985 to seek points for reducing the difference of opinions existing between the two sides and to reach an agreement. Our side's member revealed his position that he would take the U.S. side's opinion as to the type and method of the meeting into consideration.

In the reply message, the U.S. side's senior member proposed that the 475th meeting of secretaries be held on 14 October 1985 and that the meeting be held in closed-door session. Thus, the meeting was delayed 1 week from the date our side proposed.

Our side's proposal for guaranteeing security in and removal of arms from the MAC headquarters areas and the issue of reducing the differences between our proposal and the U.S. side's assertions were discussed during the meeting. At the meeting, our side again elucidated the aims and content of the proposal we put forth to the 429th MAC meeting. The fact that we put forth a proposal involving taking steps for security in the headquarters area of the MAC was aimed at easing tension in this area, at providing a thorough guarantee to prevent incidents of grave collusion, at creating an atmosphere secure and favorable for the activities of those who participate in the North-South talks, and at ensuring safe activities of the supervisory organizations of the Armistice.

Thus, we proposed that the two sides take concrete, practical measures in cooperation with each other. We proposed that both sides destroy all military facilities and outposts in each side's area in the headquarters area of the MAC and remove all weapons and dangerous objects. As shown by the realities, a number of outposts and permanent combat facilities have been built in the headquarters area of the MAC and heavy weapons and automatic weapons have been brought into the area. All these things can be used against the other side. This is shown by the Panmunjom firing incident that took place on 23 November 1984. Furthermore, outposts and military facilities provide conditions making it possible to secretly assemble many armed personnel and store and install heavy weapons and automatic weapons.

With these objects intact, we cannot foresee possible events that might take place in the future at any time and any place, and all personnel engaged in activities in this area may have to face personal danger. Therefore, our side wanted to completely remove the means for military confrontation by destroying all outposts and military facilities in the MAC headquarters area and Joint Security Area [JSA], and by completely removing weapons and automatic weapons.

We also proposed that the number of guards in the MAC Headquarters area and JSA be drastically reduced. Up to the present, the two sides have each posted 100 guards for the MAC Headquarters, and no more than 35 of these 100 military personnel on guard mission in the JSA.

The fact that such a large number of armed personnel have been assembled in this area is one of the conditions always aggravating confrontation between the two sides, and triggering incidents. We think that with many fewer personnel than the number at present, we can maintain security and order in the MAC Headquarters area and the JSA.

Proceeding from this, we hold that the number of security guards should be reduced to 20 from the present number of 65 in the remaining area of the MAC Headquarters area, outside the JSA. At the same time, we also proposed that the weapons carried by the military personnel who are engaged in activities in the MAC Headquarters area be limited. In accordance with the Armistice Agreement and the agreements between the two sides, the security guards in this area are presently carrying rifles or pistols. In this sensitive area where the security guards of the two sides perform duties in a close area, the likelihood of a clash is high. Moreover, following the Panmunjom firing incident of 23 November 1984, the emotional state of the soldiers performing duties in this area is very bad. Under these circumstances, trivial quarrels can develop into a clash and this can suddenly escalate into a large gunfight. To eliminate such a danger from this area, the number of security guards should be reduced and the weapons carried by them should also be strictly limited.

Proceeding from this, we hold that in the JSA, where security guards of the two sides perform duties in a close area, no one be allowed to carry weapons, and in the MAC Headquarters area outside the JSA, the carrying of long-range rifles be banned, but the carrying of pistols with a limited range be allowed. We also proposed that, following the conclusion of an agreement on the proposal for guaranteeing safety in the MAC Headquarters area and for the withdrawal of arms, the implementation of this be strictly controlled. However good an agreement for easing tension may be reached, it will become an agreement in name only if a step to monitor and control it does not follow. Therefore, in putting forth the proposal this time, we hold that the mission of monitoring and controlling such a practical step be entrusted to the No 2 joint patrol team, which is in charge of this area in accordance with the Armistice Agreement and which excellently performed the mission of joint investigation when it was mobilized to separate the guardposts and security guards of the two sides in the JSA immediately following the Panmunjom incident on 18 August 1976. To make the investigation of the team even more objective, we also hold that the team should be accompanied by members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission of the MAC.

When an agreement is reached between the two sides to put our proposal into practice, practical steps can, we envisage, be taken in two phases. First, in the JSA, guardposts and military facilities will be destroyed, the number of security guards will be reduced, they will be disarmed, and an inspection will be carried out with regard to this. Then a measure of guaranteeing safety will be taken in such a way as to expand such a measure to the headquarters area as well.

When our proposal is put into practice, the tension that has continued in this area will be eliminated, the danger of a clash will be completely removed, safe and favorable conditions for North-South dialogue and mutual visits will be created, and the free activities of the reporters and tourists who visit this area will be guaranteed.

Saying that our proposal has equally reflected the interests of the two sides; has considered the opinion expressed by the U.S. side, to a considerable extent, and fully agrees with the Armistice Agreement, he said that he called for the U.S. side to accept our proposal.

Nevertheless, the U.S. side said that it was not ready to discuss the question of the MAC headquarters area outside the JSA, and that it was not ready to change the number and kind of the security personnel who perform duties in the JSA. Thus, it did not accept our proposal and only held that such a system of mutual inspection should be established in the JSA by leaving the guardposts, fortified positions, arms and equipment, and combat personnel -- the elements which create tension -- intact.

The chief secretary of our side explained the differences between the proposals of the two sides, while expressing his hope that, if sincere consultation is held, the existing differences can be narrowed down and, thus, a common denominator can be found, even if there are significant differences between the assertions of the two sides. Above all, there are differences regarding the scope of the area where the step will be taken. Our side holds that the step of guaranteeing safety and disarmament should be taken in the entire MAC headquarters area, and the U.S. side holds that only an inspection system should be established in the very small JSA area, not in the entire MAC headquarters area. The JSA is a part of the headquarters area and, thus, is a very small area. In the headquarters area surrounding the JSA, there are fortified guardposts, and many armed military personnel are on alert status.

As was the case in the incident of May 1980, artillery shells and machine-gun bullets fired from the headquarters area outside the JSA can penetrate into the JSA and explode there. This is a reality. Therefore, a step to prevent clashes in the headquarters area must be taken, and a step taken in the small JSA area only has no practical meaning.

Meanwhile, delegates who participate in North-South talks, reporters, and tourists all come in and go out of Panmunjom through the headquarters area, and those who pay mutual visits to the North and South all come and go to and from the North and the South through the headquarters area. The representatives of the MAC Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, whom we have invited and who are here to cooperate in our work, also carry out their activities and perform their work, with their quarters and office in the headquarters area. Therefore, their safety cannot be reliably guaranteed if a step to guarantee safety is taken only in the JSA, disregarding the entire headquarters area.

Another significant difference regards the scope of the step to ease tension. To take a measure to guarantee security in the headquarters area of the MAC, our side proposed that complete measures, including the destruction of all guardposts and trenches in this area, large-scale reduction of the number of guards, and the limitation of their weapons, be taken, while the U.S. side proposed that limited measures, including the arrangement of a check-up system, but maintaining the present status of guardposts, personnel, and weapons in the JSA, be taken. To relax tensions and prevent the recurrence of grave incidents, including an armed clash, in the headquarters area of the MAC, all guardposts and fortified trenches in this must be destroyed, heavy and automatic weapons must be pulled out, the number of armed personnel must be reduced on a large scale, and their weapons must also be limited. We propose that both sides arrange a system for joint investigation after abolishing all factors that create tensions in the headquarters area of the MAC, including the JSA, as such.

Stating that since the U.S. side has also said it would support North-South dialogue and take measures to relax tensions, if it sincerely wants to see tensions relaxed, it should accept our proposal for active and decisive steps capable of completely eliminating the factors aggravating tensions in the MAC headquarters. He further said that how the U.S. side deals with our side's proposal will be an occasion showing whether or not it sincerely wants to see progress in easing tensions and in North-South dialogue. He further pointed out that just as the beginning is important, if the question of guaranteeing security in the headquarters area of the MAC is smoothly resolved, an atmosphere of trust will be created between the two sides with this occasion as the first step, and measures that will contribute to peace and security on the Korean peninsula will be worked out.

He continued: On that day, our side proposed to the U.S. side that the 476th chief secretaries meeting of the MAC be held at 1100 on 23 October 1985 in order to continue discussion on narrowing the differences in views between the two sides. However, the U.S. side said that it would reply to this later.

RED CROSS PRESIDENT'S NOTICE ON SEIZED SHIP

SK120902 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Son Song-pil, chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee, today sent to the president of the Korean Red Cross Society the following telephone notice:

Kim Sang-hyop, president of the Korean Red Cross Society:

A patrol boat of the KPA Navy on 6 October on the West Sea took control of Kyeyong No 2, a ship of your side, which intruded deep into the territorial waters of our side. According to the inquiry of the agency concerned of our side, it is stated that a relevant investigation into the ship of your side and its crewmen was undertaken, and that in this process all crewmen, including the captain, frankly confessed that they had illegally intruded deep into the territorial waters of our side. Stating that it will return the ship and its crewmen as soon as the investigation is completed, the agency concerned of our side hopes that your Red Cross society will inform it of the registry of the ship and detailed personal data of its crewmen. I hope your Red Cross society will take the appropriate measures through the Panmunjom Liaison Office at the earliest date.

12 October 1985

[Signed] Son Song-pil, chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee

KIM IL-SONG GREET'S ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU AT AIRPORT

SK120945 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Pyongyang today by special plane on an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK and president of the DPRK.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, warmly welcomed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at the airport. We will now report on the arrival at Pyongyang airport of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the scenes of welcoming him along the streets.

[Begin recording] This is the Pyongyang airport. Pyongyang airport, where Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will soon arrive to make an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK and president of the DPRK, is seething with feelings of warm friendship and an atmosphere of warm welcome. Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, has just arrived at the airport to receive and welcome Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Present at the airport are Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrades An Sung-hak, Kim Pok-sin, and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premiers of the Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of Pyongyang City Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee; chairmen of committees and ministers of the Administration Council; responsible functionaries of public organizations; general officers of the KPA; and Cho Yong-kuk, ambassador of our country to the Socialist Republic of Romania. Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador to our country; staffers of the Romanian Embassy; and representatives of foreign diplomatic missions are present at the airport.

At 1130, the special plane carrying the goodwill mission of the Romanian people has just landed at the airport. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, is disembarking from the plane amid fervent welcome of the crowd. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is shaking hands with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and embracing with him amid the cheers of the crowd and the waving flowers of welcome. Members of the Juvenile Corps and female workers present bouquets to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. A ceremony for welcoming Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will be held soon.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is reviewing the KPA honor guard. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is exchanging greetings with cadre members of our country and representatives of foreign diplomatic missions also with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [end recording]

KIM II-SONG RECEIVES VISITING DELEGATIONS

Meets Ethiopian Delegation

SK111104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 11 received the visiting delegation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] led by Legesse Asfaw, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPE.

Present on the occasion were Hwang Chang-yop, member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; and Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Vice-Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kil Chae-kyong, who are alternate members of the WPK Central Committee. Fissena Geda, Socialist Ethiopian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, was also present.

The head of the delegation presented a personal letter and a gift of Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia to Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the delegation.

Receives Unification Group

SK111120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on October 11 received the visiting delegation of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; and members of the delegation -- Makoto Ichikawa, advisor to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) and representative member of the Japan Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Juan Jose Leon, vice-chairman of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee to Support the Reunification of Korea and chairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting the Reunification of Korea; Stanley Faulkner, chairman of the U.S. Lawyers Committee on Korea; Astrid Dahl, secretary in charge of international relations of the Central Committee of the Socialist Left Party of Norway and chairman of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People; Anderse Kristensen, secretary general of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People and chairman of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association; Andre Aubry, communist member of the National Assembly of France and chairman of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; and Alfonso Gianni, communist member of the Parliament of Italy and member of the leadership of the Italian Committee for Supporting the Reunification of Korea.

Also on hand were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Kim Yong-sun, first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People. The guests presented a basket of flowers and gift to President Kim Il-song and heartily wished him good health and a long life. President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Meets Cuban Delegation

SK120449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA) — The great leader President Kim Il-song on October 11 received the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC] headed by Armando Acosta Cordero, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and national chairman of the Cuban Committee for the Defense of the Revolution. Present on the occasion were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. Danilo Sotolongo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy here, was also on hand.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented to President Kim Il-song a gift from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the State Council and president of the Council of Ministers.

Calls on Canadian Communists

SK120558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0541 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) — Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on October 11 called on the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of Canada [CPC] at the guest house. He was met at the guest house by Comrade William Kashtan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC, and members of the delegation. Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with Comrade William Kashtan in a cordial atmosphere.

WPK LEADERS AT ANNIVERSARY REPORT MEETINGS

SK140838 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 1226 GMT on 10 October carries a 21-minute report on report meetings held in cities under the direct control of the provinces on the morning of 10 October to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the WPK. The report states that "Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president," spoke at a report meeting held in South Pyongan Province; "Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president," spoke at a report meeting held in South Hamgyong Province; "Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice premier of the State Administration Council," spoke at a report meeting in Nampo City, "Comrade Kim Hwang, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee," spoke at the report meeting held in North Pyongan Province; "Comrade Yi Kun-mo, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee," spoke at a report meeting in Chagang Province; "Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee," spoke at a report meeting held in Yanggang Province; "Comrade An Sung-hak, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee," spoke at a report meeting held in North Hwanghae Province; "Comrade Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the State Administration Council," spoke at a report meeting held in Kaesong City; "Comrade Cho Se-ung, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee," spoke at the North Hamgyong Province report meeting; "Comrade Chae Hui-chong, secretary of the WPK Central Committee," spoke at a report meeting in Kangwon Province; and "Comrade So Kwan-hui, secretary of the WPK Central Committee," made a speech at a report meeting held in South Hwanghae Province.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS WPK'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY

SK110730 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2144 GMT 9 Oct 85

[NODONG SINMUN 10 October editorial: "Our Revolutionary Cause Which Is Advancing Under the Banner of the Glorious WPK Is Ever-Victorious and Invincible"]

[Text] Today, our party marks the 40th anniversary of its founding. Over the past 40 years of struggle, the WPK has achieved immortal accomplishments and has clearly proven the justness and indomitable vitality of its cause. Today, all of our party members and people are filled with enormous pride and have confidence in their participation in the revolution under the leadership of a great party and in their determination to more vigorously struggle for national reunification and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause under the banner of the party.

The WPK is a great party that has had a long and glorious history. The 40th anniversary of the founding is a significant and greatly felicitous event in the history of our party. The 40th anniversary of the founding of the party is to be celebrated at a time when things are going most favorably for the party and when its prospects are most bright. The revolutionary holiday to be marked at this time is an important milestone that demonstrates the indomitable might and bright future of our party, which is convincingly leading the revolutionary cause upholding the great founder, the leader.

Today, as a seasoned staff office of the revolution, our party is more strengthened organizationally and ideologically than any time in the past. The entire party is united and rallied solidly around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved [title as heard] Comrade Kim Il-song. In addition, the party has been ensured with a firm guarantee enabling it to constantly develop and to consummate the revolutionary cause.

Never before in its long history has our party possessed such heightened militant might and leadership authority and such a bright future as it does today. Because it is being greeted at such a rewarding time, the 40th anniversary of the party founding will once again demonstrate the high authority and honor and will strengthen the people's trust in the party. The 40th anniversary of our party's founding will serve as an opportunity to achieve greater new advances in socialist construction under the leadership of the party. In this significant year, our country is in the midst of a political upsurge, and new successes have been registered in the revolution and construction. Upholding the party's militant calls, our heroic working class has performed heroic feats in its struggle to fulfill this year's national economic plan and to erect great monumental creations, and the agricultural workers have provided another unprecedentedly large bumper crop. Such things are decorating today's revolutionary holiday brilliantly.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the party founding, our people will demonstrate their firm and unwavering will to realize the 10 major prospective targets of the socialist economic construction put forward by the Sixth WPK Congress and to consummate the cause of the chuche revolution to the end from generation to generation. Also, they will open a new phase for advancing the reunification of the fatherland and the acceleration of socialist construction.

Indeed, the 40th anniversary of the party founding is a significant, felicitous, revolutionary event taking up a special place in the history of our party and in the lives of our people.

The past 40 years of the party have been a glorious 40 years during which the party firmly proved the justness and invincibility of its own cause and achieved immortal accomplishments before the times and nation. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Over the past 40 years since it declared its founding, our party has traversed a grave but glorious revolutionary path and on this journey achieved great accomplishments that will shine forever in history.

The party of the working class is a staff office of the revolution and a guide for the people. Realizing the cause of the party with a true vanguard unit and of a revolutionary party is a question of life and death for the party of the working class and the working masses.

The WPK, a vanguard unit of our country's working class and working masses, is a chuche-type revolutionary party, and our party's cause is a noble cause to completely realize national sovereignty under the chuche banner and to usher in a communist paradise in the land of the fatherland.

The struggle to found, strengthen, and develop our party and to advance its cause has been brilliantly realized under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The greatest among the exploits achieved by the great leader lies in the fact that he has founded an ever-victorious and invincible revolutionary party braving the grave revolutionary storms at the head of the struggle.

After forming the Down-With-Imperialism Union, which he intended as a vanguard organization of the revolution from early on, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song established the first party organizations and then caused our party to strike its deep and historical roots in the flames of the grave anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of 20 years. Basing himself on a success and experience, he completed the cause of founding the party by founding a legal party immediately after national liberation.

The founding of the WPK was an historic event which has brought fundamental changes to our people's social and political lives and to the development of our revolution. The founding of the party has enabled our country's working class and working masses to victoriously explore the path of building a new society with their own revolutionary vanguard unit and entering the party's cause in a new stage of its development. The world-renowned changes effected in the fatherland, the endless honor and happiness enjoyed by our people, and the bright future of the Korean revolution are all linked to our party's founding. In the past, since its founding, our party energetically led the revolutionary cause on a straight road.

That our revolution has entered the lofty stage of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea within barely half a century is a fruition of our party's correct and tested leadership. The history of our party is shining as brilliantly as the glorious history of a great party which put forward the noblest revolutionary cause for the working class and working masses and then implemented them successfully. The history of our party is a proud history which has advanced revolution and construction on a straight and victorious path without a modicum of deviation or vicissitude.

It is a fundamental principle consistently maintained by our party in leading the revolution to think out and make its own judgments on all the problems arising in revolution and construction by taking an independent and creative stand and to resolve them in accordance with the demands of the Korean revolution and in the interests of our people. Under any circumstances and at all times, our party set lines and policies and then implemented them on the basis of this principle. This is an expression of our party's high revolutionary nature and strong tendency to stick to its principles.

It is because our party has led the revolution on the basis of an independent principle that the unprecedentedly complicated Korean revolution has been able to advance on a straight and victorious path and to build socialism and communism in the land of the fatherland that meets the hopes and aspirations of our people.

When looking back on their past days of carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the party, our people have come to regard the fact that under such difficult conditions they advanced on their own and on the strength of their faith without the slightest wavering as the greatest pride and honor. The history of our party is embroidered with proud courses of having achieved giant social progresses and changes by rapidly advancing the revolutionary cause. The justness and invincibility of the revolutionary cause finds its expression in the creation of a great reality. The noble ideology and cause of our party has already been translated into a brilliant historical reality. Our country, which in the past was a backward semi-feudal colony, is now radiating its dignity as a wealthy and prosperous socialist state. This is a world-renowned miracle that has never been observed in the history of social progress and change.

The surroundings of our party at home and abroad have always been complicated and the revolutionary duties facing the party have been heavy and vast. The work of building a wealthy and powerful fatherland on an empty and ruined land was also too much for our party to manage, not to mention the fierce class struggle against class and national enemies within and without. With its extraordinary resourcefulness and art of leadership, our party has led our revolution to victory despite the layers of difficulties and ordeals standing in its way. Thanks to our party's correct line and leadership, our country's democratic revolution and socialist revolution have been carried out smoothly within a short period of time and with the socialist construction pushed forward vigorously, a powerful socialist country of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense that has been built in this land. Our people have achieved miraculous accomplishments in all fields of revolution and construction by taking ten and hundreds of steps following the party while the other peoples made only one step.

Our party has honorably defended the security of the fatherland and revolutionary gains against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists by leading the people and has firmly defended the socialist guardpost of the East. Since our party's cause has demonstrated its vitality while advancing through grave revolutionary storms, it will take long strides through victory no matter what storms and winds descend on it. The history of our party is more proud and shines more brilliantly because it is firmly ensured with the continuity of the revolution. The revolutionary cause of the party continues from generation to generation. Therefore, to ensure its continuity is an indispensable demand for the carrying out the revolutionary cause.

The revolutionary cause of the party continues generation after generation. Therefore, ensuring the continuity of the revolutionary cause is an indispensable requirement for the implementation of the revolutionary cause. This has become a universally urgent problem today when the communist movement has advanced far. Our party is a party infinitely loyal to the leader who pioneered the road of the revolution and to his cause. All lines and activities of our party have been faithful to brilliantly following the leader's cause. It is the supreme mission of our party to firmly grasp and implement the leader's ideology and line, to defend and develop the tradition and achievements attained by the leader, and to further deepen the political and ideological unity and purity of the party under the slogan of imbuing society with the chuche idea. Today, our people are joyfully greeting the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party with the firm conviction that our party can firmly inherit the life and pulse of the revolution and fully carry out the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Our party's history of 40 years is a proud course along which the party has been strengthened and developed into a powerful and mature party amid struggle. Our party, which was founded in the middle of the 1940's, constantly expanded and strengthened its ranks in the 1950's and the 1960's. In the 1970's and the 1980's, a great revolutionary turn was effected in the development of our party based on successes in party building attained in the 1950's and the 1960's. As a result, our party has completely changed its appearance as a powerful and promising party that can surmount all difficulties and trials and complete the revolutionary cause of chuche.

The entire party has been firmly armed with the leader's ideology, and party ranks are vigorously advancing as ever-victorious and invincible ranks, firmly rallied around the party and the leader and breathing and moving together with the masses. This is precisely today's appearance of our party. The fact that such a revolutionary party has been built is the greatest victory attained in the Korean communist movement.

Today, our party is vigorously pushing to complete the revolutionary cause with the firm conviction of the correctness and the victory of its cause.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Today, a bright prospect has unfolded before our party and our revolutionary struggle has become a more rewarding one.

Our party is an invincible party that has led the revolution with correct ideological and theoretical guidelines. The revolutionary struggle demands scientific strategy and tactics. Therefore, only when it has a correct ideological and theoretical guideline can the party of the working class carry out its cause and brilliantly pioneer the future of the revolution. Our party has attained many valuable experiences and has unfolded creative ideological and theoretical activities in the course of carrying out its difficult and complicated multi-staged revolutionary tasks. Through these ideological and theoretical activities faithful to the firm chuche-oriented stand and the principles of the working class, various ideological and theoretical assets, with which our party can carry out its historic mission to the end, have been attained. This constitutes a great contribution to achieving the victorious advance of our revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology, which is our party's ideology, has extensively elucidated all theoretical and practical problems arising in socialist and communist construction. As they are a great ideology and theory, we cannot hesitate in the face of momentary difficulties or undergo failure or changes on the road of our advance. The might of our party's ideology and theory has been fully proven through its practical struggle. Our people firmly believe that there is no guideline that is more powerful than our party's ideology and theory in completing the communist cause. Because of this firm belief, our people will be able to vigorously advance along the road that they have chosen and complete the party's cause.

Our party is a revolutionary party that is firm and solid organizationally and ideologically and which has a powerful combat capability. To carry out its historic mission, the party should have practical might. The victory of the revolutionary cause depends upon the organizational and ideological solidness and might of the party. The solidness and ever-victorious might of our party stems from the fact that the party's unitary ideology and leadership have been firmly guaranteed and that the entire party has been firmly united ideologically and spiritually.

As the unitary ideological system of the party and the revolutionary work system to firmly embody the party center's leadership have been firmly established in the entire party, our party's organizational solidness and its ideological purity have reached a high point. In our party, the intents and decisions of the party center have been conveyed to lower echelons in a timely manner, and a revolutionary atmosphere is prevailing, in which all party organizations and party members are moving in accordance with one command and in which the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally and absolutely carrying out the party line and policies is burning. Because of such an atmosphere, our party can carry out any difficult and complicated tasks and can surmount all difficulties. In particular, the ever-victorious and invincible might of our party is closely related to the soundness and revolutionary nature of cadre ranks and party ranks.

Today, in the ranks of core cadre units of our party, are the old revolutionaries who were tempered in the anti-Japanese struggle and the revolutionaries and new generations who have faithfully struggled, following the party, since its founding. They are now firmly united. Their firm will to be invariably loyal to the party to the end, entrusting their destiny to it, is seething in these ranks. Since these firm ranks of core elements are resolutely safeguarding and defending the leader and upholding him, our party is never shaken by any difficulties.

Our party is the mighty power which has led the revolutionary cause, maintaining kindred ties with the masses of people and relying on their strength. The problem of maintaining the ties with the masses is a key problem of the party in leading the revolutionary cause to victory. A party which has lost the support and confidence of the masses cannot carry out its revolutionary cause nor maintain its existence. It is the firm principle of our party's activities to mingle with the masses of people and to firmly unite with them to carry out all revolutionary tasks.

Our party has led all party organizations and functionaries so that they should have a correct viewpoint of the masses of people, thoroughly carry out the revolutionary mass line of trusting and serving the people, and establish the revolutionary work method of *chuche* in the entire party. As a result, in our country, as the revolution advances, the relationship between the party and the people has become the firm relationship that cannot be broken by anything. Where there are the masses, party organizations vigorously move. Where the party organizations move, the breath of the party always pulses and the party and the people are firmly united as one and vigorously open to the future of the revolution and construction. This is precisely the proud appearance of our society today.

Today, our people absolutely trust our party and are devoting all their energies and wisdom to the struggle of carrying out the party's cause. Entrusting all destinies to the party and following the party center to the end are the lofty traits of our people today. These invincible ties between the party and the people are precisely the source of strength that can gallantly smash all maneuvers of the enemies and vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction.

Under the banner of the party, our people have indeed traversed a very long and treacherous revolutionary road. The march of our revolution, however, has not been finished yet, and we have a long and arduous road of struggle ahead. We should continue to struggle vigorously with a noble sense of mission borne before the times and the revolution and a high sense of responsibility in order to consummate our party's cause. The most important thing in consummating our party's cause is to strongly defend the party's accomplishments and to make them shine endlessly. The future of the revolution lies in the struggle to defend and develop the party's accomplishments and lineage.

Because it has been established in the midst of an unprecedentedly serious and diversified struggle, our party's lineage is endlessly rich and valuable and it demonstrates its lasting vitality for the victory of our revolution. The future of our party's cause depends on how we defend and make this great lineage shine.

All party organizations and functionaries should give priority to strongly defending and making the party's lineage and accomplishments shine and plan operations for, design, and put into practice all works on the basis of such a priority. Strongly defending and fully inheriting and developing our party's revolutionary traditions established in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is particularly important. In this way, organizations and functionaries should strengthen and develop our party as an invincible party that upholds and honors forever the great Comrade Kim Il-song as its leader and mentor and defends its revolutionary nature to the end. As a matter of course, we should be proud of the revolutionary gains won under the party's leadership. At the same time, we should firmly defend our superior socialist system and resolutely crush and smash the enemy's maneuvers of all kinds aimed at undermining the socialist system by cherishing deep in our hearts the pride and revolutionary self-respect of communists. We should have a deeper understanding of the history of our party's arduous struggle, fought for some 60 years. In the course of founding our party and of strengthening and developing it to make it as strong and powerful as it is today, a great number of communists and revolutionaries have shed blood and laid down their noble lives.

All party members and functionaries should never forget the arduous struggles fought, and the cost at which our revolutionary gains have been won, and should inherit the persistent and unbending spirit demonstrated in such a struggle. The people who are advancing in struggle with firm conviction in their victory after deeply understanding the history of their party and the invincibility of their party's cause have nothing to fear, and there is nothing they cannot work out.

Consolidating the party's unity and cohesion as strong as an iron-clad bastion is a decisive guarantee for the consummation of the revolutionary cause. The history of the exploring and advancing of our party's cause is a course of having consolidated and developed the strong unity of the revolutionary ranks and of having triumphed through the strength of such unity. It was because the entire party was firmly united around the leader, with a single ideology and will, and with blood ties, that our party has been able to defend the revolution despite the arduous ordeals. Indeed, unity is the lifeline of our revolution and source of all victories.

Cherishing this truth attained through bloody struggle, we should concentrate all efforts on valuing the unity and cohesion of our party as if it were the apple of our eyes and on strengthening it in all forms. What is important in strengthening our unity and cohesion is to inherit the traditions of the Korean communist movement which has strongly defended and safeguarded the leader of the revolution from generation to generation. All functionaries and party members should uphold our party center, defend the party's cause at all costs, and realize that cause with the spirit of the young communists of the past, who blazed the path during the period of the dawn of the revolution by becoming fortresses and shields to uphold the great Comrade Hanbyol.

The unity and cohesion of our party is a unity based on willingness as well as on the entire party members' firm outlook on the revolution. All party members should more firmly establish their outlook on the chuche revolution and think and act in accordance with our party's ideas and will under any circumstances.

At the same time, they should fervently struggle in the interests of the party and the working class, with their eyes open to their own class roots, no matter how much further the revolution may have advanced and no matter how different the environment may be. Thoroughly implementing the leadership of the party over the revolution and construction is an important task for successful realization of the party's revolutionary cause. Putting into practice a grand operation aimed at effecting an epochal change in the implementation of our revolutionary cause in the 1980's our party is now wisely leading the struggle to implement the operation. Without a tenacious struggle to embody such an intention of the party in practice, it is impossible to talk about loyalty to the party's cause.

All the fields and units should intensify the work of embodying the party's leadership over the revolution and construction in accordance with the demands of the developing reality, and implement the party's lines and policies with the spirit of unconditionality and absoluteness. It is especially important for the functionaries, the commanding members of the revolution, to boldly advance and thoroughly implement all the economic tasks assigned by the party with the firm conviction that they will be ever-victorious under any circumstances when they are upholding the leadership of our party. We should always keep under our control and embody the lines and policies historically advanced by our party, including the line of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural. At the same time, we should give new impetus to today's all-out march to effect a boundless upsurge in the revolution and construction in this particular year marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party and to conclude this year's combat task as brilliantly as possible.

Reunifying the divided fatherland is a most pressing and paramount task facing our party and all the Korean people. From the day it was founded, our party has consistently made every possible effort to reunify the divided fatherland and to gain national sovereignty on a pan-national scope. However, because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their aggressive policy, our fatherland has remained divided for the past 40 years, and great obstacles and difficulties still stand in the way of reunification. By frustrating and checking the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas, by forcing the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression to withdraw from South Korea along with their nuclear weapons, and by reunifying the country with the united strength of the entire people under our party's policy on independent and peaceful reunification, we will achieve the nation's paramount task without fail.

Our party's revolutionary cause is advancing in close relationship with the cause of the international working class. Because of its endless faithfulness to the national revolutionary duty together with its internationalist duty in the past, our party is now enjoying the firm support and trust of all the Korean people and the international working class. Our party and people will actively struggle to develop the friendship and unity with the socialist countries, communist parties, and workers parties and to strengthen the might of the international communist movement. Also, our party and people will vigorously struggle to imbue the world with independence, to uproot the danger of another world war -- a thermonuclear war -- and to defend peace in the world in strong unity with all the progressive people and anti-imperialist peace-loving forces of the world, including the nonaligned countries and the newly emerging countries. Our party's revolutionary cause is just and our people, who are tenaciously struggling to implement the revolutionary cause, are always promised triumph and glory.

Let us all advance more vigorously for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, for the complete victory of socialism, and for the final victory of our revolutionary cause, rallying firmly around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved [as heard] Comrade Kim Il-song.

CLANDESTINE ARTICLE ON WPK FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK130557 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Special article by Ko Hui-chol from the "Today's Feature" program: "The WPK Is the Vanguard Party of the Era of Independence"]

[Text] Ten October is a significant day marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the WPK, the church-type party, by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation. Our South Korean National Democratic Front, together with all the masses of South Korea, warmly congratulate the WPK on its founding anniversary. Since its founding on 10 October 1945, the WPK has trodden the victorious and glorious road in the struggle to remake nature and society, and has been strengthened and developed in its course to be a strong party of invincible might and militant power and a party of great authority and dignity.

Because of its immortal achievements, exploits, and ever-victorious might for our nation and mankind through indomitable struggle at the forefront of the times, the WPK has secured high authority and is giving resplendent rays to all people as a vanguard party of the era of independence. Hence, the progressive people of the world are unsparingly praising the WPK today as an ever-victorious party and the most authoritative party.

Although 40 years have passed since the WPK was founded, much more than half a century has passed since the historical root of the party began to settle. During the most depressing days of the Japanese imperialist domination, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song planned to found a vanguard organization of the working class and the working masses and organized the Down With Imperialism Union [DIU] in October 1926. The formation of the DIU was the starting point for the struggle to found a new-type party, a church-type party. This proves that the WPK is a glorious party which has grown with the DIU as its root and which has a long history, and a church-type party which pioneered a new road for the development of freedom.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song proclaimed the policy of founding a church-type party at the meeting of the leading personnel of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League held in Kalun in China in 1930. Bringing up the kernels of the young communists of the new generation, he organized the first church-type party organization, and, with it as a parent body, he organized party organizations in various regions and expanded them continuously. The great leader strongly built the organizational and ideological basis for founding a church-type party, raising aloft the banner of the church idea in the harsh and stormy conditions of pressing the long and arduous anti-Japanese war.

Having scored a glorious victory in the great anti-Japanese war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the WPK after liberation based on the organizational and ideological groundwork he accomplished in the blaze of the anti-Japanese struggle. The founding of the WPK -- this historic achievement brought to perfection the work of founding a party which has continued for a long time under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Since then, the people in the North confidently push ahead with the construction of a new society under the leadership of the WPK and develop a new chuche history for the North.

The WPK has been able to develop into a chuche-type party by adopting the chuche idea of a leading idea and by thoroughly establishing chuche in all fields of party construction and activities. Under the banner of the chuche idea, the WPK fruitfully advances the struggle for the independence of our nation and masses, powerfully leads the cause of the emancipation of mankind, and has a decisive influence over the development of modern history in which a new independent world is created.

The WPK's possession of ever-victorious might and invincible vitality is a result of the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Under the tested leadership of the dear comrade leader, the WPK has entered a high new stage of development. Through distinguished and extraordinary ideological and theoretical activities, the dear comrade leader has developed the idea of building the party of the working class and has thoroughly embodied it into party construction and activities, thereby providing a basic guarantee for making it possible to develop the WPK into a chuche-type party forever. Under his wise leadership, the system of the chuche idea has been firmly established in the WPK, the unity and cohesion of the party have been achieved, a steel-like discipline has been set up in the party, and the fighting capabilities and leadership role of the party have been extraordinarily increased.

With the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea as the supreme program of the party, the dear comrade leader has wisely led the struggle to win the ultimate victory of the chuche cause. In particular, the extraordinary leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il makes the WPK advance the struggle to realize the great leader's proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo along an ever-victorious road and perform the mission of being the vanguard in the struggle to oppose imperialism and build a new independent world.

The WPK, under the wise leadership of the great leader and the dear comrade leader, is indeed a great party which has attained achievements and exploits in the course of victoriously guiding the chuche cause; a seasoned party that has been disciplined and has rich experience; an endlessly promising party; and a vanguard party of the era of independence which emits brilliant chuche rays to the world. There will be only victory and glory forever along the future road of the WPK.

NODONG SINMUN ON CENTRAL BROADCASTING ANNIVERSARY

SK140528 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2145 GMT 13 Oct 85

[NODONG SINMUN 14 October special article by Chu Chang-chun: "Broadcasting Is the Voice of the Party and the Face of the Nation"]

[Text] Today we mark, with great pride, the 40th anniversary of the founding of Korean Central Broadcasting, a mighty ideological weapon of the party. Our broadcasting declared to the world its beginning on 14 October 1945, 40 years ago, by conveying the historic speech of triumph made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who liberated the fatherland and returned to the fatherland.

The founding of Korean Central Broadcasting by the great leader was an important event in implementing our party's cause and in our people's life.

With the founding of Korean Central Broadcasting, our party came to have a mighty ideological weapon with which it could propagandize the great chuche idea and the party's lines and policy -- the embodiment of the chuche idea -- and inspire the masses to implement these lines and policy. Thus, our people came to have an intimate friend from whom we heard the party's voice every day, and could enjoy ideological and cultural life to a greater extent. Our broadcasting is a new chuche-type broadcasting and a mighty ideological weapon of our party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Broadcasting is the voice of our party and face of the nation. Through broadcasting, our party is propagating the leader's ideas and the party's policies at home and abroad and vigorously inspiring a broad range of the masses to the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

The influence exercised by radio and television broadcasting, which emerged as mass communications media, upon modern social life is very great, because broadcasting can reflect the realities of life in a most rapid and comprehensive way, transcending the restriction of space and time, and convey them to every member of society every day, thus assuming a popular nature.

Our broadcasting, founded on the basis of the historic roots of the lofty tradition of revolutionary publication activities carried out by the great leader during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period, clearly showed its nature as an ideological weapon of the WPK from the very beginning, and energetically carried out propaganda and agitation for implementing the leader's ideas and leadership. It also excellently carried out its role as the face of the nation, speaking for the intentions of the people and the masses. Our broadcasting always armed the masses with the great leader's revolutionary ideas and the party's lines and policy -- the embodiment of such ideas -- and took as its primary mission and basic line propagandizing the greatness of the respected leader and our party, the invincible unity and cohesion of our people with the leader and the party center, and our people's faith and will to fulfill the chuche cause by following the party and the leader. Thus, it centered its strength on this foundation. This shows that our broadcasting correctly handled the basic question, which constituted a decisive factor for the victory of the revolution, in accordance with the demand of the party and the intentions of the people.

Our broadcasting also demonstrated great might in organizing and mobilizing the masses into implementing the revolutionary tasks put forth by the party at every step and every point of development of the revolution. During the period from the anti-imperialist and antifeudalistic democratic revolution and peaceful construction after the liberation to the postwar reconstruction, period, going through the arduous fatherland liberation war, the socialist revolution and socialist construction period, and the present era, when the cause of the chuche-orientation of the entire society is being comprehensively implemented, our broadcasting received, in a timely manner, the party's lines and policy put forth by the great leader and inspired the masses to implement such lines and policy by actively propagandizing them. Thus, it contributed to creating miracles and renovations in all domains of socialist construction.

The economic propaganda and agitation carried out by the party's leadership through broadcasting every time new and important economic tasks were put forth were a vigorous driving force which brought the hot wind of the speed battle to every battlefield and were a clear demonstration of the might of broadcasting propaganda inspiring the masses' revolutionary zeal.

Our broadcasting persistently carried out propaganda aimed at reunifying the divided country and establishing nationwide sovereignty and highly raised voices to strengthen the solidarity with progressive people of the world, including the socialist countries and Third World countries, and to support and encourage the world people's struggle against imperialism and for independence.

As an acute weapon for speech campaigns against enemies, our broadcasting always stood at the vanguard in condemning and denouncing all reactionary forces, including the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, and aroused just public opinion of society with the voice of truth and justice.

Today, we have a radio broadcasting system that is composed of central broadcasting, Pyongyang broadcasting, international broadcasting, and local broadcasting, and a television broadcasting system that is composed of central television broadcasting, Kaesong television broadcasting, and Mansudae television broadcasting. The material and technical foundation of broadcasting has been modernized and the broadcasting hours and output have been incomparably increased when compared to the period during which we began broadcasting. It is a fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader and the party center that our broadcasting has won great achievements and has been ceaselessly strengthened and developed along the road of following the party for 40 years.

In his report "On Improving and Consolidating Broadcasting Work" made at the meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of North Korea in the early days, and in his numerous works and teachings, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song illuminated the path to be traversed by our broadcasting, and wisely led in such a way that we would adopt a chuche-oriented stand and maintain the party spirit, the working class spirit, and people-mindedness in the broadcasting work. At the same time, he took party and state measures to ensure the ceaseless consolidation of the broadcasting capabilities.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, directing deep interest to the broadcasting work since his early days, has opened a new history of television broadcasting, and uniquely elucidated the theoretical and practical problems arising in broadcasting work. While raising the flames of the broadcasting revolution, he has rendered energetic guidance so that our broadcasting would show the true appearance of chuche-oriented broadcasting, and would accomplish its mission and play its role.

Thanks to the wise guidance by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the unitary ideological system of the party has been firmly established in our broadcasting work, and our trait has been fully displayed in content and form. At the same time, a lineage through which our broadcasting will not falter under any circumstances any, circumstances has been established, and cultural character have been remarkably enhanced.

Party guidance over the broadcasting work is a fundamental source of the militant capabilities of broadcasting. Through the party center's firm guidance over broadcasting work, our broadcasting has been able to correctly solve the difficult problems arising at every stage, while seeking a correct editorial line. At the same time, it has been able to prevent the infiltration of impure ideas into our broadcasting work, and to ensure that the voice of the party echoes in the broadcasting work at all times. The great leader and the party center have trusted the broadcasting functionaries as members of the main unit of the propaganda force of our party, have made them honored in society, have made it such that they share destiny with the party at all times, and have warmly looked after their work and living conditions. Indeed, thanks to the wise leadership and meticulous care of the great leader and party center, our broadcasting has been able to accomplish its mission and play its role as the voice of the party and the face of the country during the past 40 years.

Today, our broadcasting is facing the militant task of achieving the cause permeating the society with the *chuche* idea through the acceleration of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- and to actively contribute to the struggle for the reunification of the fatherland and the independence of the world. In accomplishing this militant task, it is important to defend and glorify the achievements and tradition which our party has won and established in rendering guidance over broadcasting work and to establish a firm lineage in the broadcasting work. While placing main emphasis on propaganda concerning the greatness of the respected and beloved leader and our party and on the invincible unity and cohesion of our party and people rallied around the leader and the party center, our broadcasting must further intensify the propaganda on the *chuche* idea and the principle of the revolution, the propaganda on the shining revolutionary tradition of our party, and the propaganda concerning education on classes, socialist patriotism, and communism. By so doing, our broadcasting must make party members and working people sacrifice themselves in the struggle for the fatherland and the people, and live and struggle with the unyielding revolutionary spirit of crossing burning rivers and wading through swamps. By carrying out the economic propaganda and agitation work intensively and actively and by linking it closely with political work, our broadcasting will make the country seethe with the struggle to accomplish the economic task of the eighties put forth by the sixth congress of our party and will ensure ceaseless upsurges in production. At the same time, it will further enhance its role as the means of cultural education for the masses.

Our broadcasting will persistently continue the propaganda to achieve the cause of the fatherland's reunification based on the three principles of independence, peace, and grand national unity, and will vigorously carry on the propaganda aimed at strengthening the friendship and unity with the socialist countries, nonaligned countries, and progressive world countries and smashing and frustrating the aggression and war maneuvers of the imperialists, headed by the U.S. imperialists. We will firmly maintain the *chuche*-oriented stand in the broadcasting work, and carry out the broadcasting work in our own style. At the same time, we will further strengthen the relations with the people, and will ceaselessly increase the level of the overall broadcasting work. By so doing, we will ensure that our broadcasting is loved by the people. The party's expectations regarding the broadcasting work and the people's demands on it are high. By faithfully upholding the leadership of the party and by actively improving the broadcasting work in accordance with the developing situation, we will brilliantly accomplish the mission and play the role as an ideological tool of our party.

CHONGNYON ENSEMBLE GIVES PYONGYANG PREMIERE

SK130926 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA) -- The song and dance ensemble of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on a visit to the socialist homeland on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea gave its premiere on the evening of October 12 at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre. The performance was appreciated by Kim Chu-yong, director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs, Kim Chong-ho, vice-minister of culture and art, and personages concerned and working people and artists in the city.

The Chongnyon artistes put on the stage colorful numbers reflecting the unbounded national pride and self-confidence of the compatriots in Japan in living and working, holding the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem, their worthwhile life in upholding the party's leadership with loyalty and the successes made by Chongnyon in the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and defend the democratic, national rights of Korean citizens in Japan.

With a portrait of Marshal Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Kim Chong-il projected on the backdrop, the performers exhibited the firm determination of the 700,000 compatriots in Japan to advance under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious party centre in whatever adversity. A basket of flowers was presented to the artistes in congratulation of their successful performance.

PAK NAM-KI ATTENDS ELECTRIC RAILWAY INAUGURATION

SK140340 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Amid the festive atmosphere pervading throughout the nation to mark the upcoming 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, the electric railway between Kungol and Taehung was completed and opened. The opening ceremony for the Kungol-Taehung railway was held at Kungol railway station on 8 October. Comrade Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Pak Yong-sok, chairman of the Transportation Committee and minister of Railways; and other personages concerned attended the ceremony with the builders of railroad, the three revolution team members and supporters. Comrade Pak Nam-ki conveyed a letter of thanks from the WPK Central Committee.

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS ARAB PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

SK110434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on October 10 met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the Arab Parliamentary Union headed by its Secretary General 'Abd-al Rahman Burawi.

Present on the occasion was Son Song-pil, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Yang Hyong-sop Meets Group

SK110451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA) -- Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the Arab Parliamentary Union headed by its Secretary General 'Abd-al Rahman Burawi at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on October 9 when it paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were Son Song-pil, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA, and Hwang Sun-myong, deputy to the SPA.

CHON'S ADDRESS VIEWS PEACEFUL CHANGE OF POWER

SKI30041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Oct 85 p 5

["Summary" of address by President Chon Tu-hwan on administration policies, delivered by Prime Minister No Sin-yong at the National Assembly 12 October]

Politics and Diplomacy

We are now going on a road toward the peaceful change of political power, which we have never experienced for the past 40 years. I will fulfill my duty as the President to achieve that goal keeping the firm conviction with which we have opened an age of denying prolongation in power. At this juncture, I call for positive cooperation and participation by all political parties, politicians, and citizens in the attainment of the nation's earnest aspiration.

Political and social chaos is a major impediment to the realization of the country's goal. In this view, I think it necessary to foster an environment, under which all processes and results come in a peaceful manner. In previous days, the government had exercised its authority to grasp political power for a protracted time. But I will exert all legal authority given to the President for the success of a peaceful power transfer in compliance with the people's ardent desire. The social climate, which has greatly improved since the birth of the Fifth Republic government, is recently disturbed again as a result of the reappearance of such old-era malpractices as demagoguery, extreme confrontation and disruption of law and order.

The government will enforce the law in a fair and stern fashion in all areas of politics and social affairs thereby eliminating all illegal acts, violence, and confusion for the establishment of firm social discipline. The government will further strengthen the diplomatic base for the country's security and peaceful unification, while placing major emphasis on pursuing national development through international cooperation.

Korea and the United States have further consolidated their relationship as mature partners through my second visit to the United States last April, deepening the scope of bilateral relations in security, economy and other areas. The government will continue its efforts to further develop the relations between Korea and the United States on the basis of deepened understanding and trust between the peoples of the two nations.

Korea and Japan opened a new era of neighborly amity through the mutual visits of the top leaders between them. Along this line; the administration will continue its efforts to solve various pending issues such as the correction of trade imbalance, transfer of Japan's high technology, and improvement of treatment of Korean residents in Japan. Together with this, the government plans to further beef up the friendly and cooperative ties with Western European countries, while ameliorating the relations with the Communist countries such as the Soviet Union and China. The administration will particularly increase economic diplomacy activities, mainly to ease the industrially advanced countries' protectionist pressures upon Korea. Diplomatic efforts will also be centered on helping Korea advance its businesses overseas, secure natural resources on a stable basis, and import up-to-date foreign technology. The government will also positively support the non-governmental diplomatic activities to expand the exchanges with foreign countries in the sectors of sports and culture.

Security and Unification

The government will increase its efforts to consolidate the ROK-U.S. combined defense cooperative system, thus deterring armed provocations by north Korea. It will also augment the self-defense posture by effectively organizing all available combat capabilities, while striving to increase economical efficiency of the country's defense projects.

The administration will continue to develop weapons systems tailored to the military circumstances of the country by placing major emphasis on the promotion of arms technology. It is urgently needed to open the closed society of north Korea as early as possible to keep up homogeneity between south and north Korea. A firm foundation for improved inter-Korean relations for peaceful unification should be made as soon as possible. Such a base will be solidly made when both sides deepen their mutual trust through the promotion of cooperative relations, increase human and material exchanges, promise not to invade the other and then take concrete steps for the realization of these pledges.

I believe that the summit talks between south and north Korea, as suggested by myself, would be able to lay a foundation for further activating the inter-Korean cooperation and for a mutual nonaggression, thus deterring war and easing tension on the Korean peninsula. I will make utmost efforts with sincerity and patience to improve relations between south and north Korea by continuing dialogue with the north thereby opening a new era of cooperation toward peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Economy and Labor

Our economy has steadily grown as a result of unified efforts by all people. However, exports during the first half of this year declined by 4 percent in comparison with that of last year due to stagnation of global economy. The rate of economic growth stood at a low level of 3.2 percent. However, exports are again gaining ground steadily, stimulated by various perk-up measures the government took recently. Accordingly, I expect a higher rate of growth in our economy during the latter half of this year. This year, deficit in the balance of international payment is expected to be contained at the level of \$700 million as the government originally planned thanks to the reduction of imports.

The inflation rate as of the end of September stood at 0.5 percent in wholesale prices and 3 percent in consumer prices. However, difficulty is expected in our economy for the time being due to uncertainty in world economy next year.

The administration's economic policy will be particularly focused on reducing the foreign debts through the improvement of international payment posture while holding on the line of price stabilization and pursuing an appropriate level of growth in consideration of increasing employment. The administration will draw up a new taxation formula within next year in order to levy taxes in a fair manner, taking the citizens' financial capability into account.

Austerity campaigns will be vigorously launched next year in a bid to reduce the foreign liabilities. The administration will pay particular attention to the reduction of foreign debts in formulating various economic policies. Along with this, I appeal to people in the upper social strata to take the lead in campaigning for the reduction of consumption.

Central provinces around Taejon City and southern provinces around Pusan city will be intensively developed along with the development of the areas of Kwangju and Chongju now under way. The expansion of the Nonsan-Kwangju route on the Honam Highway will be completed next year and the construction of the Seoul-Taejon Highway will be completed by 1987. The project laying additional tracks between Songbuk and Uijongbu will be completed next year and the double tracking between Iri and Songjongni will be finished in 1988. Projects for expansion of the Kimpo International Airport and the construction of a new airport in Chongju will be carried out as planned.

Social Welfare, Education

The government will lay major emphasis in the field of social welfare on supplying houses, and will build a total of 200,000 houses, while positively promoting development of housing lots. Universities of today are suffering serious difficulties due to never-ending student demonstrations, causing worry to all the people.

The government has taken, so far, a series of measures to give more freedom to universities in a bid to help universities and students increase their own autonomous capabilities. However, violence and illegal acts of a small number of students destroy campus stabilization and development, and they further threaten free democracy, the basis of our system. Such acts can never be tolerated on the mere excuse that they are committed by students. The government is determined to make its best efforts to ensure stabilization on campus and academic atmosphere. At the same time, the government will resolutely cope with students who are involved in campus commotions and any forces instigating or encouraging the students. As far as campus problems are concerned, not only political parties, but any individuals or organizations should not abuse school problems for their political interests.

Recently, some people of our society are apt to impede the foundation of social stability by attempting to solve their problems through collective actions such as occupation of public buildings.

From a viewpoint of firmly establishing social discipline, the government will resolutely counter such illicit acts. The basic course of the administration in the New Year will feature the construction of a basis for the advanced administration tilting toward the 21st century.

KIM YONG-SAM RETURNS; MEETS KIM TAE-CHUNG, OTHERS

SK120017 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam yesterday returned home from a tour of the United States and Japan and defended his earlier remarks against the government. Upon his arrival at the Kimpo International Airport, he was welcomed by dissident leader Kim Tae-chung, president of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party Yi Min-u and some 700 supporters. Kim Yong-sam is a co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy which is jointly led by Kim Tae-chung.

In a speech to his supporters at the arrival lounge, he strongly accused the government of "misleading the people as though it were fully supported by the Reagan administration."

"I met more than 70 leading government officials and parliamentarians of the Democratic and Republican Parties there. One thing clear is that the United States is changing now," he contended. He said that the American leaders believe that the national security should be guaranteed together with democracy and freedom in Korea. He reported that the NDP has agreed to start bilateral exchanges with the U.S. Democratic Party which he maintained has much chance to win the 1988 presidential election. Some NDP lawmakers accompanied Kim on the U.S. trip.

Commenting on the ruling Democratic Justice Party's criticism of his remarks made during the talks with Japan Socialist Party chairman Masashi Ishibashi on Oct. 4, he alleged that "Ishibashi's acceptance of my invitation to visit Korea next January means that he recognizes Korea." He said that he would decide whether to join the NDP after he conferred with Kim Tae-chung and NDP leaders.

NATION OPENS INDUSTRY TO ATTRACT FOREIGN CAPITAL

SK130001 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Oct 85 p 2

[By Yu Jin-soo]

[Text] The nation opens her industries wide to foreign investment tomorrow, allowing foreign businessmen to join 76.3 percent of the total industries here. Especially, 95.2 percent or 483 of the total 522 manufacturing industries will be exposed to investment from abroad.

In the teeth of the ever-mounting protectionism and ever-growing competition from less-developed countries, Korea needs more foreign capital and advanced technologies. The nation has been making efforts to let more industries be open completely to foreign investment, and changes have been to help private foreign capital roll smoothly into the Korean economy.

Behind the efforts is the prime government policy of liberalizing the national economy. In line with its policy of liberalizing imports and the domestic capital market, the government is expected to open all local industries to foreign investment on a gradual basis. Under the policy, the government adopted last year the negative list system, under which business areas prohibited or temporarily restricted are listed. Prohibited areas, areas not eligible for foreign investment, are public projects run by the government or public organizations, projects deemed harmful to the nation's health and hygiene, projects which are clearly contrary to good morals and other projects proscribed by Presidential Decree. They include piped water, postal service, railway transport, newspaper publishing and growing of grains. "Restricted areas" are defined as the areas which are regarded in principle as currently difficult to open to foreign investment.

The nation's inducement of foreign capital began since the establishment of Foreign Capital Inducement Act, in 1961. As of Sept. 30 this year, foreign investment registered \$2,333 million for 1,145 projects, on an approval basis. In the second half of the 1970's foreign investment here came to some \$100 million a year. The annual capital input figure rose to \$190 million in 1982. The figure jumped to \$267.7 million in 1983 and to \$419 million last year.

The steady upturn in foreign capital inducement reflected the ever-growing foreign interest in the great economic potential of the national economy. Foreign investment has been of great help in enhancing local technologies and production methods, according to Kim Yong-sop, director of the Finance Ministry's investment promotion department.

Kim said foreign investment has also helped the nation absorb unemployment, provide wages for more workers, and promote its balance of payments.

The nation exceeded its foreign investment target of \$280 million last year by sailing into the \$419 million mark. Kim said the nation will draw foreign investment this year exceeding last year's figure, thanks to a highly-educated, well-disciplined and trained workforce.

The policies favoring electronics and other high tech industries will also help lure foreign direct investment as much as possible.

During the first nine months of this year, foreign investment stood at \$210 million for 86 projects, on an approval basis. In terms of amount, Japan surged ahead with \$93 million during the January-September period. The United States ranked second, with \$65 million. Of the total \$210 million authorized, \$128 million was for the manufacturing field. The machinery sector absorbed \$47 million, the chemical sector \$37 million and the electric-electronic sector \$28 million. The most brilliant area in attracting foreign direct investment during the nine-month period was the hotel, tourism field, with \$53 million. As of Sept. 30, foreign investment came mainly from the United States and Japan. The inflow of Japanese capital came to \$1,100 million for 750 projects, and American investors channeled \$727 million into 235 projects.

EXPORTERS LOBBY AGAINST U.S. PROTECTIONIST BILLS

SK140221 Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 14 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Korean textile exporters plan to recruit one lobbyist each for the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives and the American textile industry, in an effort to deter the passage of a series of protectionist bills, business sources said Monday. Although the so-called "Jenkins bill," intended to curb the import of foreign textiles, has passed the House of Representatives, the exporters believe there is little likelihood that it will become law. The U.S. House approved the measure by a vote of 262-159 before sending it to the Senate. The vote is 28 short of the 290 votes (two-thirds of the house membership) needed, however, to override a presidential veto.

The Korean traders believe that the introduction of similar bills, including the Strom Thurmond bill, now pending in the Senate, would create trade friction between the United States and Korea, the sources said. In addition, Korean traders plan to send messages to senior administration officials and leading congressional members, asking them to ease the U.S. move to restrict the import of foreign textiles. The messages will also explain the impact of the trade barriers on Korean industries. The messages will be sent in the names of Nam Tok-u, president of the Korean Traders Association and other Korean business leaders. The Korean textile industry plans to contact the Textiles Committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), in an effort to launch an international drive among developing countries to prevent the enactment of the Jenkins bill and other protectionist legislation, the sources said.

Area Governments' Strategies

SK140341 Seoul YONHAP in English 0322 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 14 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government plans to work with Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore in developing joint strategies to deter the enactment of a textile protectionist bill passed Thursday by the U.S. House of Representatives.

If enacted, the so-called Jenkins bill would sharply reduce U.S. textile and apparel imports.

Officials from the four Asian countries plan to meet frequently in Washington, where they will work on plans for blocking the passage of the bill, a Trade and Industry Ministry official said Monday. The Jenkins bill, which passed the House by a 262-159 vote, spearheads more than 300 protectionist bills pending in Congress. Through protectionist legislation, some congressmen hope to reduce the United States' trade deficit, estimated to reach 150 billion dollars this year.

Eleven Asian nations and Brazil would suffer most from the Jenkins bill. If enacted, the bill would impose the harshest cuts on the big three textile exporters -- Hong Kong, Taiwan and Korea. The Korean Government plans to send a ministerial-level envoy to the United States to lobby for a veto of the bill by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the official said. In addition, the Korean Government, in close cooperation with officials from the other three Asian countries, will step up its lobbying activities in both the legislative and executive branches of the U.S. Government.

In the private sector, Yi Tong-chan, president of the Korea Garments and Knitwear Export Association, and other leading textile industrialists will visit Hong Kong, Singapore and Japan, where they will discuss joint strategies for countering the U.S. protectionist measures, the official said. Korea and Taiwan have already agreed to work together in countering the measures. The agreement was reached in August, when a high-ranking Taiwanese textile official visited Seoul, the ministry source said. The proposed bill, if enacted, would reduce Korean textile exports to the United States by about 35 percent, the official estimated. Korean-made textile goods accounted for 14.4 percent (2.2 billion dollars) of the total U.S. imports last year. The official said that the U.S. protectionist measures would invite retaliatory actions by U.S. trading partners and could lead to a trade war. The federation of Korean Textile Workers' unions has sent messages opposing the protectionist measures to the Reagan administration, the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Embassy in Seoul. In the messages, the federation asserted that the Jenkins bill, if adopted, would lead to a 33 percent drop in Korea's textile exports to the United States. In addition, it would lead to the bankruptcy of 522 Korean textile firms and would cause 35,000 textile workers to lose their jobs, the message said.

NKDP DECLINES JSP INVITATION TO SEND DELEGATION

SK150107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party decided yesterday to decline the Japan Socialist Party's invitation to dispatch in November a goodwill delegation of NKDP lawmakers to Tokyo. The decision was made at a party Executive Council meeting "because the National Assembly session is under way and the issue for constitutional revision is so important." A letter of invitation from Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the JSP, has been delivered to NKDP president Yi Min-u via Kim Yong-sam, co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy. Kim visited Tokyo Oct 2-11 and agreed with Ishibashi to promote bilateral exchanges between the NKDP and the JSP. Ishibashi then accepted Kim's invitation to visit Seoul in January next year. The NKDP, however, has yet to clarify its stance on the envisaged exchanges with the JSP. Kim, though not an NKDP member, in effect runs the party behind the scenes.

PARTY DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR KPRP CONGRESS

BK121546 Phnom Penh Spk in English 1211 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] High-level delegations of communist and workers' parties from fraternal countries arrived here today to attend the up-coming Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK].

The delegations are from the Communist Party of Cuba; the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia; the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; the Bulgarian Communist Party; the Polish United Workers' Party; the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Saninist National Liberation Front.

All the guests were welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Hun Sen, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, premier and minister for foreign affairs; Bou Thong, Politburo member of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee, minister of national defence; and other senior Kampuchean officials.

Member of the diplomatic corps and representatives of public offices and mass organizations were among the welcome party.

Soviet Group Welcomed

BK121156 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] At the invitation of the KPRP Central Committee, a CPSU delegation led by Comrade A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Council of Nationalities, arrived in the PRK on 12 October to attend the Fifth National Representative Congress of the KPRP to be held soon.

Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong Airport were, among others, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Heng Samkai, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Svay Rieng provincial party committee; and many other comrades leaders of state and party organs. Also present at the airport was Comrade Yuriy Razdukhov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK.

Lao Delegation Arrives

BK120536 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] At the invitation of the KPRP Central Committee, a high-ranking LPRP delegation led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, arrived in the PRK at 1030 on 12 October to attend the Fifth National Representative Congress of the KPRP to be held soon.

Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong airport were, among others, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Chan Seng, member of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary of the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey provincial party committee; Comrade Heng Samkai, member of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary of Svay Rieng provincial party committee; and many party-state leaders. Also present at the airport was Comrade Soukhala Phakonikham, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK.

Vientiane Details

BK141232 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] According to an SPK report, on 12 October the KPRP delegation led by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane arrived in Phnom Penh to attend the Fifth KPRP Congress at the invitation of the KPRP Central Committee.

The LPRP delegation, which is composed of Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Somsak Saisongkham, member of the LPRP Central Committee; Comrade Sounthon Thepasa, member of the LPRP Central Committee and secretary of the Champassak provincial party committee; Comrade Pheo Saignavong, secretary of the Attapeu provincial party committee, was warmly welcomed at Pochenthong Airport by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs minister; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and national defense minister; Comrade Chan Seng member of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary of the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey provincial party committee. On hand to welcome the delegation included Comrade Soukhkhalak Pakonkham, charge d'affaires ad interim of the LPDR Embassy in the PRK. After the plane had landed, the hosts and the guests shook hands and warmly greeted and embraced one another.

SRV Delegation Arrives

BK120530 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] At the invitation of the KPRP Central Committee, a high-ranking CPV delegation led by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, arrived in the PRK at 0930 on 12 October to attend the Fifth National Representative Congress of the KPRP which will be held soon. Welcoming the CPV high-ranking delegation at Pochenthong Airport were, among others, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; and many comrades: leaders of the party and state organs. Also on hand at the airport were Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK; and Comrade Sieng Saran, PRK Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SRV.

Delegates from Provinces

BK110554 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0434 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Oct (SPK) -- Delegates of the party organizations for the provinces of the country arrived in Phnom Penh to attend the fifth party congress which will be held soon. Among the representatives of the 22 party organizations to this congress are, for instance, those from the border provinces of Mondulkiri, Ratanakiri, Stung Treng, Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, Battambang, Pursat, and Koh Kong.

Ethiopian Delegation Arrives

BK140606 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] At the invitation of the KPRP Central Committee, a delegation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, led by Comrade (Shemayeh Aryenev), member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, arrived in the PRK at 0920 on 14 October to attend the Fifth National Representative Congress of the KPRP. Welcoming the delegation at Pochenthong airport were Comrade Nut Savoeun, deputy minister of health; Comrade Prach Sun, vice chairman of the party's Foreign Relations Commission; Comrade Sin Song, deputy minister of the interior; and many cadres from the Foreign Ministry.

HENG SAMRIN MEETS DELEGATIONS IN PHNOM PENH

BK121550 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 12 October at the former Royal Palace, members of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, received and had a friendly conversation with the high-ranking CPV delegation led by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; and the high-ranking CPSU delegation led by Comrade A. E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Council of Nationalities, that have come to attend the KPRP's Fifth National Representative Congress.

The meeting proceeded in a joyful, intimate, and warm atmosphere.

SRV, PRK DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS 12 OCT

OW121654 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 12 -- Talks were held in Phnom Penh today between the delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea headed by its General Secretary Heng Samrin and the delegation of the Community Party of Vietnam led by its General Secretary Le Duan which is there to attend the 5th Congress of the PRPK [People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea].

Present at the talks on the Kampuchean side were Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the PRPK Central Committee; Say Phuthang, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and head of its Commission for Organization; Chea Soth, Political Bureau member of the party C.C.; Mat Ly, member of the party C.C.; Kong Korm, first vice-minister for foreign affairs; and Dur Sonne, deputy head of the party C.C.'s International Department.

On the Vietnamese side were Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the CPV C.C.; Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the CPV C.C.; Mrs Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien, member of the CPV C.C.; and Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The two sides informed each other of the situation of the revolution in their respective countries and exchanged views on issues of mutual concern. The two sides reached unanimity on all issues raised that the talks.

The Vietnamese and Kampuchean party delegations noted with joy that the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and allround cooperation between the two parties, and two peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as between the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have been constantly strengthened and developed.

General Secretary Heng Samrin expressed the Kampuchean party and people's profound gratitude to the Vietnamese party, Government and people for their great assistance to the Kampuchean people's just cause.

The talks took place in a cordial atmosphere permeated with militant solidarity and fraternal friendship.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON OPENING OF PARTY CONGRESS

BK140734 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Oct 85

["Press communique of the press center of the fifth party congress"]

[Text] The Fifth National Representative Congress of the KPRP opened in a grand ceremony held at 0730 on 13 October at the ceremonial hall in Phnom Penh.

Attending the congress were 250 full-fledged members from all 22 regional party committees. Aged between 25 and 68, 25 of these delegates are women, 40 are from ethnic minorities, 80 are from the Central Committee, and 170 others are from regional committees. There are also a number of observers and national guests. The delegations from fraternal parties attending the congress are:

1. The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee;
2. The delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic,
3. The delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by Comrade A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Council of Nationalities;
4. The delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Comrade Jose Roman Valadera, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee;
5. The delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] led by Comrade Verner Walde, alternate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED Committee for Cottbus;
6. The delegation of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] led by Comrade Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Politburo;
7. The delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] led by Comrade Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Politburo and leading secretary of the CPCZ Prague Committee;
8. The delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party led by Comrade Bluv Santerseren, member of the MPRP Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and chairman of Mongolia's Central Council of Trade;
9. The delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] led by Comrade Peko Takov, member of the BCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;
10. The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] led by Comrade Mihaly Korom, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Constitutional Council of the Hungarian People's Republic;
11. The delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua [FSLN] led by Comrade Commandante Olga Aviles, member of the FSLN Central Committee;
12. The delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] led by Comrade Abdul Vakil, member of the PDPA Central Committee.

The congress participants enthusiastically welcomed the regional party delegates from all parts of the country. They also expressed warm and intimate greetings to the delegates from fraternal parties. Also present were national and international newsmen, cameramen, television and movie crews.

The presidium of the congress is composed of:

1. Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State;
2. Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee;
3. Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers;
4. Comrade A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Council of Nationalities;
5. Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council;
6. Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the party's Foreign Relations Commission, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs;
7. Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the Central Organization Commission;
8. Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense;
9. Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning;
10. Female Comrade Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission;
11. Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions;
12. Comrade Ney Pena, member of the KPRP Central Committee and first deputy minister of interior;
13. Comrade Jose Ramon Valadera, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba;
14. Comrade Verner Walde, alternate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED Committee for Cottbus.
15. Comrade Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo;
16. Comrade Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Politburo and leading secretary of the CPCZ Prague committee;
17. Comrade Bluv Santerseren, member of the MPRP Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and chairman of Mongolia's Central Council of Trade;

18. Comrade Peko Takov: member of the BCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;
19. Comrade Mihaly Korom, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Constitutional Council of the Hungarian People's Republic;
20. Comrade Commandante Olga Aviles, member of the FSLN Central Committee;
21. Comrade Abdul Vakil, member of the PDPA Central Committee;
22. Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the KLPRP Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh party committee;
23. Female Comrade Mean Saman, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association;
24. Female Comrade Som Kimsuor, editor-in-chief of PRACHEACHON weekly;
25. Comrade (Hem Kuoy), Hero of the KPRAF;
26. Female Comrade Lak On, secretary of Ratanakiri Province's provisional party committee;
27. Female Comrade (Ho Noan), deputy minister attached to the cabinet of the Council of Ministers;
28. Comrade Sam Sundoeun, acting secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Association,
29. Comrade (Veng Khuon), secretary of the Stung Treng Province's provisional party committee.

After the flag ceremony and paying of respects to the souls of the combatants and compatriots who sacrificed their lives for our national cause and the soul of Comrade Chan Si, former member of the fourth KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the party's Foreign Relations Commission, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, conducted the program of the congress by inviting Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council to read a speech opening the congress. Later, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, read the political report of the party Central Committee to the congress. After this, Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the Central Organization Commission, read the proposed addenda to the party statute.

The congress ended its session at 1100.

At 1400, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, conducted the afternoon session of the congress.

Comrade Chan Seng, member of the KPRP Central Committee, secretary of the provisional party committee and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Siem-Oddar Meanchey Province, reported on the status of the representatives attending the congress.

Following this, the congress heard to a report by Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh Provisional Party Committee; report by Comrade Ke Kimyan, secretary of the Battambang Province provisional party committee; and a report by Comrade Hun Neng, secretary of Kompong Cham Province's provisional party committee.

The congress participants warmly hailed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, who read a greetings message from the CPV Central Committee to the congress; Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, who read a greetings message from the LPRP Central Committee to the congress; Comrade A.E. Voss, who read a greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee to the congress; and Comrade Jose Ramon Valadara, who read a greetings message from the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee to the congress.

Tomorrow, 14 October, the congress will continue its work.

Chea Sim's Opening Speech

BK130730 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0335 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Oct (SPK) -- Declaring open the Fifth KPRP Congress in Phnom Penh this Sunday morning, Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, delivered the following speech:

The fifth national congress of our party, which is opened today, is an important political event and a landmark of our party's vigorous development. During the past 7 years, taking charge of the historic responsibility before the nation's destiny, our party has led the Cambodian revolution forward with a firm and steady step -- a revolution with profound significance in Cambodia's national history -- toward a radiant era for the beautiful land of Angkor, an era in which the Cambodian people really become the master of the country's destiny as well as their own. With inexpressible joy, the congress praises the contributions from all branches of the party whose respective congresses were held successfully, creating favorable conditions for the opening of the present national congress.

The congress warmly salutes and thanks the distinguished delegations of the party's 22 branches which have brought to the congress faith, wisdom, and the precious sentiments of party cadres and member in particular and those of the peoples of the provinces, towns, and branches of activities which they represent in general.

On the occasion of this solemn opening session, our national congress is particularly joyful and is honored to salute the delegations of the fraternal parties. Your presence, dear comrades, brings the noble sentiments of proletarian internationalism and the most profound sympathy of the communists to our party's congress.

We warmly salute the CPV delegation led by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, who brings to our congress the warmest sympathies of the people and the country of the great President Ho Chi Minh, our brothers in arms sharing with us the same trenches and the same victories. The CPV and the heroic Vietnamese people, who do not retreat before any sacrifice, difficulty, and deprivation, scored together with us the 7 January 1979 historic victory, and at present they continue to help us advance steadily. Like President Ho Chi Minh, the CPV and the Vietnamese volunteer troops are closely attached to us. Their image will be inscribed forever in the heart of each Cambodian patriot.

We warmly salute the delegation of the LPRP led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of LPDR's Council of Ministers, which brings to our congress the sincere and warm sympathies of the heroic Lao people -- our brothers who share with us weal and woe along the different steps of the revolutionary struggle.

We warmly salute the delegation of the CPSU led by Comrade A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Council of Nationalities, who brings to our congress the most noble revolutionary sentiments of the people and country of the great Lenin and the considerable interest in and strong encouragement for us expressed by the fatherland of the immortal October Revolution. The aid of the Soviet Union constitutes an important driving force permitting our people to construct progressively the material and technical bases of socialism. The Soviet Union remains always the pillar of peace and socialism in the entire world.

We warmly salute the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Comrade Jose Ramon Valadera, secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

We warmly salute the delegation of MPRP led by Comrade Bluv Santerseren, member of the MPRP Central Committee, member of the (?Presidium) of the National Assembly, and chairman of Mongolia's Central Council of Trade.

We warmly salute the delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany led by Comrade Werner Walde, alternate member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Cottbus District Committee.

We warmly salute the delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party led by Comrade Antonin Kapek, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Prague Committee.

We warmly salute the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Comrade Peko Takov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

We warmly salute the delegation of Polish United Workers Party led by Comrade Albin Siwak, member of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee Politburo.

We warmly salute the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party led by Comrade Mihaly Korom, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and chairman of Hungary's Constitutional Council.

We warmly salute the delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] of Nicaragua led by Comrade Commandante Olga Aviles, member of the FSLN Central Committee.

We warmly salute the delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan led by Comrade Abdul Wakil, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee.

Our congress addresses its warm greetings and its profound gratitude to other fraternal parties that have sent their precious wishes to the KPRP. The congress acclaims the resounding victories scored by the KPRAF in cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer troops during the 1984-85 dry season along the Cambodian-Thai border. These were victories with strategic significance that have advanced the Cambodian revolution by a new step in its development.

The congress thanks and praises workers, peasants, intellectuals, combatants of the Army and security forces, cadres and employees, our nephews and nieces, and adolescents and children throughout the country for their ardent emulation efforts to score results to honor the congress.

The congress warmly greets and thanks experts from fraternal socialist countries and parties and governments for their assistance to the Cambodian people's national defense and construction. It thanks peace- and justice-loving countries and international organizations assisting the Cambodian people to smooth out all kinds of obstacles left over by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime.

The congress thanks Cambodian brothers and sisters abroad and appreciates their attachment to the country and their activities in every field in favor of building the fine land of Angkor.

With boundless pride, we would like to declare that the Cambodian people have become masters of the nation's destiny and are gradually advancing this magnificent land of Angkor toward socialism. The gains scored by the revolution are enormous. The revolution is in a good position. Its forces are considerable. Definitely, no one can reverse the situation in Cambodia. With emotion, we evoke the good deed of President Ho Chi Minh, founder of the Communist Party of Indochina -- the prefiguration of the KPRP -- the good deeds of Comrades Son Ngoc Minh and Tu Samut, first leaders of the KPRP; the good deeds of thousands of genuine militant communists who have sacrificed their blood and lives for the cause and ideal of the party; the good deeds of tens of thousands of militant combatants and millions of common people who have sacrificed themselves for the nation and fatherland; and the good deeds of tens of thousands of combatants and ordinary Vietnamese people who have sacrificed their blood and lives for the Cambodian people's revolutionary cause.

Respected members of the presidium, dear comrades, up to now, the KPRP has held four national congresses. The first national congress on 28 June 1951 founded the party and decided the line of resistance against French colonialism. The second national congress of 30 September 1960 determined the line of the revolutionary struggle in the then-new circumstances.

The third national congress of 5 January 1979 decided the offensive to topple the Pol-Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and the rebuilding of the party. With the devoted assistance -- including the sacrifice in human lives -- of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Army, and people, we toppled the genocidal regime -- subservient lackeys of the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists -- to liberate, then revive the nation on 7 January 1979 and continue the revolutionary task of the Indochinese Communist Party. The fourth national congress of 26 May 1981 determined the general strategic tasks, consisting of firmly defending national independence and constructing the country in a gradual transition toward socialism with the defense of the fatherland as a sacred task of the first order.

Respected delegates, dear comrades, with the light of the fourth national congress' resolutions, the Cambodian revolution has scored great victories. The enemy has nurtured many perfidious designs and has launched frantic counterattacks. However, being in an increasingly deteriorating position, the enemy will be completely defeated. The stand of the Cambodian revolution and its own forces has developed and many new elements and possibilities have appeared like young shoots and buds announcing the coming of a beautiful spring.

Seven years of struggle and victories have shown that the forces of the Cambodian revolution and the Cambodia-Vietnam revolutionary alliance constitute the direct cause and vital breath of the tasks to defend the revolutionary gains. The recent victories achieved by the Cambodian revolution cannot be dissociated from the assistance of the fraternal socialist countries.

Now, we can say that the Cambodian revolution has successfully implemented the resolutions of the fourth national congress and has created possibilities and premises for the cause of defending and building the fatherland in a gradual transition toward socialism.

With the brilliant successes of previous national congresses, we are infinitely proud of our glorious party and our heroic people. The vitality of our party is considerable. Although the enemy killed most of the cadres and party members in most barbarous and atrocious ways and ransacked the country, it could never destroy the ideals of our party and people, namely national independence, socialism, and patriotism linked to proletarian internationalism.

Respected delegates, dear comrades, to accomplish well future historic tasks, the KPRP is holding its present fifth national congress with the following goals: To

1. Set out the lines, policies, and directions to fulfill the immediate revolutionary tasks.
2. To amend some articles of the KPRP Constitution to render them more appropriate.
3. To elect a new party Central Committee, which is to lead toward the fruitful achievement of immediate revolutionary tasks.

Given the fact that party organizations have assigned lofty tasks to delegates they have chosen to attend this national congress, we hope that comrades delegates will show all their wisdom and do their best to ensure the complete success of our congress. On this note, on behalf of the presidium, I declare our national congress from this time. Thank you.

PRACHEACHON EDITORIAL HAILS FIFTH PARTY CONGRESS

BK130855 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 12 -- PRACHEACHON, the newly founded newspaper of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, hails the fifth party congress as an event typical of the rebirth of the nation. The paper says in the editorial for its first issue this Saturday: The Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea has a special place in the life of the party and the country.

It marks an important degree of maturity of our party. It will create a basis for firm long-term development and will map the path toward new success. As such, it is of great importance to the future of the revolutionary movement and the nation. Elated, proud and confident, our people warmly welcome the congress as one of the best examples of national revival.

The paper goes on: First of all the congress shows us that the party is growing every day, and every day it is taking root firmly in the awakened masses. The congress symbolizes the youthfulness of a mass party, a party with great potentials and having the initiative in its development.

The fifth congress reflects the initial results of the persistent efforts made in rebuilding the party politically, ideologically and organizationally, making the party really strong, results which fill everyone with confidence and pride. What is most striking is that the party has restored the whole set of principles guiding the formation of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party while resolutely abolishing all practices of despotism which is a threat to intra-party unity and international solidarity. Preparations to the congress all pointed to the great stress laid by the party on democratic centralism and collective responsibility. The congress, as the highest forum of the party, will set to the whole party an example of solidarity and unity based on democratic centralism, democratic debates, collective work, strict conformity to the party statutes and serious criticism and self-criticism.

The paper points out: Thanks to intensive education of the entire party on the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism and on party line and policy, and to overall achievements in nationwide development of culture and education, the party has grown in wisdom and capacity and has thus been able to judiciously combine theory with practice. The preparations made for the congress are a long process during which collective mental efforts are exerted on a broad scale, with great intensity and scientifically in the interest of the country and the people. The congress, therefore, is a high degree of concentration of collective wisdom which has its origin from Marxism-Leninism, and of the creativeness of the masses.

It will objectively analyze every aspect of the situation, make strategic assessments, carefully sum up the highly profitable lessons drawn from the great victories won recently, and clearly set the course for the firm advance of the revolution and clearly set the course for the firm advance of the revolution in conformity with the desire of broad sections of the multinational population and in line with the trend of the times, i.e. national independence and socialism, through a combination of the inherent strength of the Kampuchean revolution and the strength of international proletarian solidarity. The congress, carefully considering the characteristics of the Khmer society and the situation at home and abroad, will set precise targets to be attained, concrete steps to be taken, and clear-cut policies to be applied to each field of activity, in such a way that successes can be ensured in a society where many different economic sectors exist side by side and at a stage when the nation is gradually coming back to life, when the economy is being rebuilt, and when experiences are being accumulated for further advances.

It further says: We strongly believe that the congress will be a big success which will enable the party of national revival to advance with greater steadiness; the party will certainly increase its proficiency in providing comprehensive leadership and strengthen its ties with the multi-national population. The party as a true political party of the working class and with (?proletarian) revolutionary line and correct revolutionary methods, will take the nation forward along the path of happiness, civilization and progress.

We shall never forget, and posterity shall never forget, the bitter experience of genocide when the party was infiltrated. That was when we lost our country, our homes, even our lives, when the whole of this land was turned into a living hell. We are really very fortunate to have the leadership of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party.

The paper concludes by saying: The people of the whole country, sharing this great joy with the party, are closely following the work of the congress, pinning all their hopes on the congress, eagerly waiting for its resolutions. Let the entire party, the entire army and the entire people actively start a movement to greet, with practical revolutionary deeds, the brilliant success of the congress.

KAMPUCHEA EDITORIAL ON FIFTH PARTY CONGRESS

BK110920 Phnom Pehn Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Oct 85

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Our entire party, Army, and people strive to emulate in making concrete achievements to welcome the fifth party congress" -- date not given]

[Text] In an atmosphere of great solidarity and solid unity, the 12th plenum of the KPRP Central Committee has just satisfactorily concluded its work.

The plenum reviewed every activity carried out in accordance with the resolutions of the 10th [as heard] plenum of the party Central Committee, heard reports on the meetings of all party chapters, amended and completed all documents, made a final examination of preparations, and decided to convene the party's fifth national congress in the near future.

The party Central Committee plenum appealed to the entire party, army, and people to participate actively in the 3-month emulation movement at the end of 1985 to mark the party congress.

During the past more than 6 years under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, our entire party, Army, and people have enthusiastically sought to surmount all difficulties and obstacles and have scored many achievements in the struggle to defend the fatherland and in national restoration and construction. Thanks to vigorous and enthusiastic activities in the patriotic emulation movement, our Cambodian revolution has scored great victories in all fields, military, political, economic, social, cultural, and diplomatic, particularly the resounding victories in military field in the 1984-85 dry season during which our Armed Forces and people in close cooperation with the fraternal Vietnamese Volunteer Army attacked and took full control of various important bases of the Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries along the Cambodian-Thai border.

Despite successive defeats, the enemies have not abandoned their dark design. The Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the rightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, have further instigated the Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries to oppose the Cambodian revolution and the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. Due to the serious defeats they suffered along the Cambodian-Thai border, these reactionaries have been compelled to split up into small groups. They have often sneaked into villages and communes to steal food, property, and ammunition, kill our people, and create insecurity, thus hindering our national reconstruction work and sabotaging our people's peaceful life.

For this reason, the tasks of defending and building our fatherland toward socialism are protracted and full of difficulties. All the achievements scored in the past years constitute a pride for all of us, but these achievements have not yet met the requirements of our revolution. Responding to the appeal of the party Central Committee's 12th plenum, from now to the end of this year all of us should vigorously enhance the spirit of patriotism and strive to emulate with each other in carrying out all tasks in contribution to national construction.

In this immediate period, all of us should strive to successfully fulfill the emulation goals set forth by the party Central Committee's 12th plenum. The Armed Forces should expand their good ethics and traditions, struggle for the interests of the people, strengthen the advantage of being master along the border, and vigorously wipe out the bandit remnants inside the country. At the same time, it is imperative to carry out extensively the campaign to persuade misled persons to return to their families and the revolution. It is imperative to carry out well the plan to build militia forces, regional and regular forces, and police forces and in particular the plan to build strategic villages and communes.

The peasants in solidarity production groups should make efforts to fulfill the rainy season rice production plan, prepare all conditions for production in the 1985-86 dry season, and implement well the sale of rice to the state and the patriotic national contributions.

Cadres and workers in factories, enterprises, and worksites should strive to fulfill their tasks and the 1985 production plan and make every effort to ensure that their products meet the requirements both in terms of quantity and quality.

The services involved in education, public health, and culture should emulate and increase their work efficiency to exceed the set plan. Administrative units should compete to quickly resolve the demands of lower levels, the people, and combatants. They should actively fight against rankism, which creates difficulties and resentment among the lower levels, people, and combatants.

Members of all mass organization should implement their core task in the emulation movement to successfully fulfill the 1985 plans of their respective mass organizations. To bring success to the 3-month emulation phase at the end of this year, all cadres and party members should enhance their role as pioneers, serve as models in the emulation movements, temper themselves in their behavior, character, and ability, and strive to fulfill the tasks assigned by the party.

We pledge to unite around the party and strive to fulfill the 1985 state plans well in order to record concrete achievements to welcome the fifth party congress. We pledge to prepare to implement well the resolutions of the fifth party congress in order to lead our Cambodian revolution toward winning new and greater victories in 1986.

SITTHI: U.S. GARMENT EMBARGO COULD HURT TIES

BK140421 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] In an interview granted to a Public Relations Department correspondent yesterday evening, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila noted that the U.S. embargo on Thai garments could affect the relations between Thailand and the United States. He said:

[Begin recording] Talks on this issue are continuing in Washington, and we will follow up on the developments. It is believed that the embargo if imposed immediately, as our ambassador and others concerned are working on this matter. [end recording]

Asked if Thailand has made any direct contact with the U.S. leadership to solve the problem, the foreign minister said:

[Begin recording] The prime minister sent a letter to the U.S. President in connection with the pending protectionist bills before Prime Minister Lee Juan Yew held talks with Reagan. I delivered the letter to the U.S. President myself, but we do not want to make it public. I asked Lee Kuan Yew to bring up this issue for discussion. We ASEAN countries have been working together. The prime minister mentioned the Jenkins bill and other protectionist measures in his letter. I was informed that the U.S. President has already sent a reply, which the prime minister should receive tomorrow or the day after. Both sides will have to monitor and find effective ways to control our garment exports, which must accord with the quota. They should also notify us 3 or 4 months in advance of the embargo -- before we exceed the allotted quota -- to avoid it having a strong impact on us. [end recording]

TEXTILE WORKERS HOLD RALLY, PETITION REAGAN

BK120318 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] About 100 Thai textile workers yesterday joined their ASEAN colleagues in the struggle against the protectionist Jenkins Bill by rallying in front of the U.S. Embassy on Wireless Road. The protesters, led by vice president of the Thai Textile Labour Unions Confederation Amphon Bandasak, also handed over an open letter addressed to President Ronald Reagan to an embassy official. The letter explains the anticipated serious impact of the bill on the Thai economy. It urged President Reagan to exercise his veto power to stop the bill.

Amphon said the bill would drastically cut back Thai textile and garment exports to the U.S. and seriously hurt about 600,000 workers in the industry. He said the workers plan a major rally if the bill became law in spite of intervention from Reagan. Meanwhile, President of the Thai Garment Manufacturers Association, Iam Uawathanasakun and several other executives handed a letter to U.S. Ambassador William Brown seeking sympathy and support for Thailand. He also asked that the U.S. should delay a proposed embargo on Thai textile and garment exports to the U.S.

Director General Phatchara Itsarasena of the Department of Foreign Trade is heading a Thai team in textile negotiations in Washington. An agreement must be reached within Friday (Saturday in Thailand) because it will be difficult to resist the embargo. I am said the American negotiation team maintained a rigid stand over the issue because the meeting was held while the Jenkins Bill was being debated in the House of Representatives.

Sources said the likely solution is for Thailand to accept exports of textile and garments under one ceiling, currently proposed by the U.S. at 197 million square yards for next year, while the Thai side is asking for the same level as that for Indonesia which is slightly over 250 million square yards. The embargo was proposed because Thailand's exports have surpassed the limits for certain categories.

LE DUAN DEPARTURE FOR KPRP CONGRESS

OW121841 Hanoi VNA in English 1618 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 12 -- A high-level delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam (C.P.V.) led by General Secretary Le Duan has left for Phnom Penh to attend the Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (P.R.P.K) at the invitation of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee. The delegation includes Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the C.P.V. C.C.; Mrs. Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien member of the C.P.C. C.C.; and Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea.

It was seen off by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the C.P.V. C.C.; Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member and vice-president of the State Council; To Huu, Political Bureau member and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the C.P.V. C.C.; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate Political Bureau member and Foreign Minister; Vu Quang, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and head of its International Department; and others. Ambassador Sieng Saran and staff members of the Kampuchean Embassy were also present.

CPV OFFERS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO KPRP CONGRESS

OW121903 Hanoi VNA in English 1627 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 12 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message to the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (P.R.P.K.) Central Committee greeting its forthcoming fifth congress.

Full text of the message reads:

"On behalf of the C.P.V. the working class and the People of Vietnam we would like to extend to the fifth congress of the glorious P.R.P.K. and, through the congress, to all members of the party, the working class and the fraternal people of Kampuchea, our warmest and heartfelt greetings.

The P.R.P.K., continuator of the Indochinese Communist Party's tradition of indomitable revolutionary struggle, has led the Kampuchean people in a long, arduous fight against imperialism and colonialism, for national independence and freedom, and has won very glorious victories. With the historic victory of January 7, 1979 which smashed the genocidal Pol Pot regime, henchmen of the Chinese expansionists, the P.R.K. was founded, ushering in a new era, the era of genuine independence and freedom for Kampuchea, and a plentiful, happy, civilized and progressive life for the Kampuchean people. Over the past six years, under the P.R.P.K.'s correct leadership and heroic Kampuchean people, developing their genius and creativeness, have surmounted innumerable trials and defeated all perfidious schemes and acts of intervention and sabotage of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces, won many great successes in all fields in national construction and defense. Kampuchea's economy is on the path of recovery, vigorous advance has been made in culture, education and health care, the people's life has been stabilized, and political security and social order have been ensured.

The successes of the (?steep) operations against the remnants of the Kampuchean reactionaries in the 1984-85 dry season are victories of great political and military significance. The People's Republic of Kampuchea's policy of peace, friendship and cooperation has won more and more sympathy and support of peace- and justice-loving people in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world.

These great and allround victories have eloquently proved that the Kampuchean people have really become masters of their own destiny. These victories have greatly rejoiced the entire Kampuchean people and Army and their friends at large. The prestige and international position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are constantly rising, thus strengthening the position and forces of the Kampuchean revolution, creating fundamental factors for the development of the Kampuchean revolution in the new stage, and greatly contributing to the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the world.

The militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the two parties and the two peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, which were tempered in the flame of revolutionary struggle, built by the flesh and blood of the two peoples and based on Marxist-Leninism and noble internationalism, have long become a special, pure, loyal and unshakeable relationship that no enemy can break. The special relationship between Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as between Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos has been a decisive factor for all victories of the revolution of each country on the Indochinese peninsula.

The treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed on Feb. 18, 1979 between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea as well as the statement of the Feb 1983 summit conference of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam marked a new qualitative development of the militant solidarity and great friendship between Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as between Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

In the process of uniting with the Kampuchean people to fight and to win together, the Communist Party and people of Vietnam will never forget the great and precious support imbued with deep fraternity rendered to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause by the Communist Party and people of Kampuchea.

Consistent with the principle of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and legitimate interests, equality and mutual trust, the Communist Party and people of Vietnam have done and will do their utmost to fulfil their noble international obligation toward the fraternal Kampuchean peoples revolution, in the vital interests of each country and the common interests of our three countries.

We firmly believe that, in the light of the PRPK Fifth Congress's resolution, the Kampuchean people will obtain new and bigger successes in the fight to firmly defend their homeland and build peaceful, independent and democratic Kampuchea advancing to socialism.

May the Fifth Congress of the PRPK be crowned with success! Long live the glorious KPRP! The militant solidarity, great friendship and allround cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea is ever lasting!

HANOI GREET'S OPENING OF 5TH KPRP CONGRESS

BK131230 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Unattributed "Article": "Greetings to the Fifth Congress of the Glorious KPRP"]

[Text] For a few months now, a seething revolutionary atmosphere greeting the fifth congress of the glorious KPRP has enveloped a Cambodia oozing with vitality. It can be said that this KPRP Congress is taking place amid a season when the flowers of exploits are in full bloom.

First of all, there have been exploits on the military front. Throughout the past 6 years, the KPRAF has stood firmly on the front line. Fighting shoulder to shoulder with the people and Vietnamese Volunteer Army; it has frustrated all schemes and acts of the enemy. Their most resounding exploit that must be mentioned is the smashing of all the enemy hideouts along the Cambodian-Thai border in the 1984-85 dry season, causing serious losses to Pol Pot's forces and other Cambodian reactionary organizations. This was an achievement of especially important significance; it marked the KPRAF's maturity in combat and the Cambodian people's contributions to the building of the national defense system, the firm defense of the revolutionary gains, the defense and consolidation of the People's Republic, and the rapid advance of the revolution.

The exploits on the front of building a new life had also been equally inspiring. Having had to begin rebuilding their nation virtually from scratch, to date the Cambodian people have been able to basically satisfy the demand for food of the entire country, thereby successfully averting the scourge of starvation. The area under rice has reached the record of 1.7 million hectares, and increase of 1 million over 1979. The total volume of grain output has also attained the record of 2 million metric tons, exceeding the 1979 output by up to 1.5 million metric tons. Two-thirds of Cambodia's factories have been restored and put back into operation. At present, up to 1.8 million pupils are going to general schools and 50,000 to kindergartens throughout the country, which also boasts 15 colleges and vocational middle schools. The figures showing that 1 out of 4 Cambodians is going to school and that 96 percent of the population have become literate indicate a ratio not easily attainable except for the extraordinary efforts of a nation that has recently escaped from the horrible scourge of genocide.

Almost all foreigners who have visited Cambodia share a common view that Cambodia represents a case of extremely fabulous revival and of a nation full of vitality. Evidently, this fabulous revival has manifested itself not only in the luxuriant ricefields, the round-the-clock, smoke-belching industrial projects, the whistle-blowing seagoing ships, the trains running on ceaselessly extending railroads, or in group after group of youngsters going to school in the morning sunlight. An even more fabulous fact that must be mentioned is that every Cambodian citizen now realizes that Cambodia is his own country, that the present life is his own life, that the enemy of his nation and class has been booted out, and that every one of his deeds at this juncture constitutes a brick to build the new regime, thereby strengthening it enough to smash all expansionist, imperialist, and reactionary forces that are nurturing the wild ambition of reimposing the genocidal yoke on Cambodia.

The marvelous development of Cambodia has its own source. That is the correct policy of the KPRP, a Marxist-Leninist party that has gone through many ordeals and has grown up in the fierce revolutionary struggle to place Cambodia among the nations advancing steadily along the revolutionary tide of the age. That is the sense of patriotism, the feverishly ardent love for the new regime, and the profound hatred for expansionism and the genocidal clique felt by the Cambodian people who, millions as one, are loyal to the party and are exerting efforts to fulfill all assignments. That is also the great international solidarity reserved for the Cambodian revolution by the socialist countries and progressive people throughout the world, especially the splendidly brilliant, consistent, and effective militant solidarity of the peoples of the three fraternal countries of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia on the Indochinese peninsula.

The comrade leaders of the PRK party and state have stressed repeatedly that the long history of the past has shown the three fraternal nations on the Indochinese Peninsula one thing, which has become a principle: To rid their countries of the yoke of colonialist and feudalism domination, of the destruction by imperialism, and of the threat of expansionism, the people of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam have no alternative but to unite closely.

Only through unity, great unity, can the three countries become strong. The brilliant victories of the three Indochinese countries in the past and their firm progress in national construction and defense at present are eloquent testimony to this fact.

It is certain that, to surge forward, the Cambodian revolution must still undergo many crucial ordeals. Working hand in glove, the expansionists, imperialists, and other reactionary forces are trying to undermine the revival of the Cambodian people and pursue a policy of fomenting confrontation and opposing the trend toward dialogue in Southeast Asia.

However, all their schemes and maneuvers have failed and will certainly fail. The situation in Cambodia is irreversible. This has been testified by the past 6 years and will be affirmed by the future.

Greeting the Fifth KPRP Congress, we wish it brilliant success. We also share the great joy with the Cambodian people and hope that they will exert extraordinary efforts in their revolutionary struggle to transform the resolution of this congress into vivid reality of life.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK130938 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Oct 85

[NHAN DAN 13 October editorial: "Momentous Event of the Cambodian Revolution"]

[Text] The Fifth KPRP Congress will be grandly opened today in the capital, Phnom Penh. This is an event of momentous significance to the Cambodian revolution. It splendidly symbolizes the great successes recorded by the Cambodian people over the past 6 years and sets up a new milestone pointing to the strategic tasks and socio-economic policies of the Cambodian revolution in the new situation. The Vietnamese Communists and people heartily welcome this historic event in the political life of the fraternal Cambodian people.

At the invitation of the KPRP Central Committee, a delegation of our party led by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan has brought to the congress the sincere feelings of affection and the unshakable militant solidarity held by our communists and people toward their close comrades and friends -- the KPRP and the Cambodian people.

The past 6 years and more since the historic victory on 7 January 1979 have been a difficult but epochal start for the Cambodian revolutionaries and people to enter the new era -- an era of genuine independence and freedom and of building a new plentiful, happy, civilized, and progressive life. Rising from the ruins of genocide and having to rebuild everything from the infrastructure to the superstructure along the lines of making a transition toward socialism, the Cambodian people, under the leadership of the KPRP have recorded wonderful achievements in defending and building their people's republic.

Since 7 January 1979, the Cambodian revolution and people have matured by great leaps and bounds. A new generation of people full of vitality has emerged and, having been tested, is now marching forward. This is a new source of strength for the KPRP.

The national revival, which is also the national awakening, of the Cambodian people is a splendid reality that greatly warms the hearts and commands the deep admiration of their brothers and friends. The country and sovereignty are firmly defended. The schemes of land grabbing, sabotage, and subversion by Chinese expansionism-hegemonism, acting hand in glove with imperialism and other reactionary forces against the Cambodian people, have all been thwarted.

The resounding victory scored in the 1984-85 dry season marked a new step of progress by the all-people national defense system and KPRAF. The economy has been restored step by step. Grain output has almost reached the normal level of the prewar years. More than 100,000 production solidarity teams have been set up in the countryside. The majority of industrial enterprises have resumed operation. Pride-worthy achievements have also been recorded in the fields of education, public health, and culture. Virtually all school age children are going to school, and illiteracy is being eradicated. The people's health is being taken care of, and their living conditions are being further stabilized with each passing day.

The PRK's foreign policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation is winning ever broader sympathy and support from peoples in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. These great, all-round successes result from the creative fighting and labor of the Cambodian people, who are really mastering their own destiny and are determined to overcome all difficulties and trials in defending and building the new system. This vivid reality testifies to the correct lines of the KPRP and to the support and confidence of the Cambodian people toward the leading party. These successes confirm the strength of the KPRP. Combined with the strength of the militant alliance among the three Indochinese countries and the strength of the socialist community, of which the Soviet Union is the pillar, the strength of the Cambodian revolution cannot be shaken by any schemes or maneuvers of the enemy.

The important significance of the successes already recorded is also evident in that these successes have created the basic factors for the development of the Cambodian revolution in the new stage and opened up even brighter prospects for the Cambodian people.

Our party and people are extremely elated over the brilliant successes of the Cambodian revolution. We are proud to have the KPRP and the fraternal Cambodian people as our close comrades and militant friends. The militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia have been forged in the fire of the revolutionary struggle and built up with the blood and bones of many generations of both nations. Based on Marxism-Leninism and lofty internationalism, the relationship between Vietnam and Cambodia as well as that among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia -- a pure and lasting special relationship that is unbreakable -- has become a factor deciding the successes of the revolution in each country and also a factor guaranteeing peace and stability in Indochina and the rest of Southeast Asia.

Our people are deeply aware that all successes of the Vietnamese revolution are inseparable from the strength of the special militant alliance among the three fraternal nations on the Indochinese peninsula; the great, valuable, and effective assistance and cooperation of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community; and the support and assistance from friends the world over. On the occasion of the opening of the Fifth KPRP Congress, our communists and people express their most sincere and profound gratitude toward the party and people of the PRK and will forever remember the heartfelt support and assistance given by the party and people of Cambodia to the Vietnamese revolution.

The KPRP, the successor of the Indochinese Communist Party's tradition of undaunted revolution, has led the people of its own country to wage a protracted and difficult struggle against imperialism and colonialism, gain national independence and freedom, and make a great contribution to the revolution in Indochina. The party serves as the glorious banner guiding the Cambodian people in building the new regime and undergoing a step-by-step transition to socialism. From the fourth congress to the current fifth congress, the party has been growing bigger and stronger in all respects.

The party's ever-increasing strength is the primary factor making all the glorious successes possible and bringing the Cambodian revolution to the set objectives in spite of all challenges.

We are convinced that the Fifth KPRP Congress will be an important milestone on the road of developing the Cambodian revolution and will lead the Cambodian people to yet greater successes in their undertaking to defend national independence, build the Cambodian fatherland, and advanced toward socialism. Our party, state, and people will do their best to foster the special relationship between Vietnam and Cambodia and among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation signed on 18 February 1979 between the SRV and the PRK and the statement of the three Indochinese countries' summit conference held in February 1983 are the firm bases for developing the militant solidarity and great friendship among the three fraternal nations.

In its message of greetings to the Fifth KPRP Congress, our party Central Committee pointed out: The Vietnamese party and people -- always upholding the principle of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, respect for each other's legitimate interests, equality, and mutual trust -- pledge to do their utmost to fulfill their noble internationalist obligation toward the fraternal Cambodian people's revolutionary cause, in the vital interests of each country and the common interests of our three countries. Our entire party and people sincerely wish the glorious KPRP's Fifth Congress splendid success.

LE DUAN RECEIVES INDIAN MARXIST PARTY DELEGATION

OW111726 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 11 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, received in Ho Chi Minh City this morning the delegation of the Communist Party of India-Marxist led by its Secretary General Elankulathu M.S. Namboodiripad now on a friendship visit to Vietnam. Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the C.P.V.C.C.'s International Department was present on the occasion. Le Duan warmly welcomed the guests who, he said, have brought to the Vietnamese people, the friendship and solidarity of the C.P.I.-M and the Indian people.

The Vietnamese Party leader expressed his joy at the fine development of the Vietnamese-Indian friendship and cooperation, and thanked the C.P.I.-M, the Indian progressive forces and people for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's just cause.

Elankulathu M.S. Namboodiripad expressed his joy at visiting the land of the beloved president Ho Chi Minh, a great friend of the Indian people, and warmly acclaimed the brilliant victories of the Vietnamese revolution. He voiced strong support for the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence. The reception took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

AUSTRALIABOWEN SUPPORTS U.S. ACTION OVER HIJACKED SHIP

BK140918 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] The acting prime minister, Mr Bowen, has come into apparent conflict with the Foreign Affairs Department over America's action following the hijack of the Italian cruise liner, Achille Lauro. In Parliament this afternoon, Mr Bowen said that Australia would give its support to the American action. Earlier, the Foreign Affairs Department had said that no statement should be made until the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, returns from overseas.

Radio Australia's Canberra office quotes Foreign Affairs Department sources as saying that there is still a lot to find out about the American action before a statement is made by the Australian Government. Our office says the statement by Mr Bowen is being described as premature and is said to have been made despite foreign affairs' briefing note suggesting that a statement be delayed.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON CHANGE IN U.S. SHIP VISITS

HK120456 Hong Kong AFP in English 0415 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Canberra, Oct 12 (AFP) -- Australia has denied that it is following the example of New Zealand, which has banned port visits by U.S. navy vessels, following opposition allegations that the government had asked for a reduction of U.S. visits to west Australian ports. Defense Minister Kim Beazley yesterday denied that the Australian Labor government was following New Zealand, which banned the U.S. port visits because it is U.S. policy not to reveal whether individual ships are nuclear-armed or powered. However, Mr Beazley, a west Australian, confirmed that he had asked the U.S. Navy to increase the proportion of port calls on the east rather than the west coast.

The decision followed agitation from the west Australian branch of the Labor Party, which last year set up a working party to examine policy on visits by U.S. warships.

Mr Beazley said the government was not forcing the United States to reduce the visits of ships to west coast ports, but was "cooperating with them to examine the options for increasing calls at other ports."

Acting Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said Mr Beazley had asked the United States to change the pattern of its ship visits to Australia when he visited Washington in August. The west Australian ports had been favoured because they were the first landfall for ships returning from deployment in the Indian Ocean to home bases in Hawaii or on the U.S. East Coast.

Opposition leader John Howard said the decision represented another concession to the socialist left of the Labour Party.

"At a time when the Soviet navy is increasing its strength in the Indian and Pacific Oceans and the South China Sea, the Prime Minister Mr (Bob) Hawke has chosen once again to cave in to the socialist left," Mr Howard said. He said the approach of New Zealand Labor Prime Minister David Lange had led to the virtual destruction of the defence relationship between Australia and the United States.

NEW ZEALANDPALMER WARNS U.S. ON MAKING 'EXAMPLE' OF NZ

HK140116 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0000 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Acting Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer has warned the United States that it would be foolish of them to try to push New Zealand out of the Western community and make an example of it because of the ANZUS row. A few days back from his month-long visit to the United States and Europe, Mr Palmer told Radio New Zealand news that New Zealand is historically and politically part of the community of Western countries, and is not a nonaligned nation. Mr Palmer believes it would be very unfortunate and short-sighted for what he called ideologies in the Reagan administration [as heard] to try to make an example out of New Zealand. He said New Zealand's democratic processes are just as legitimate as those of the United States and should be respected as such.

PAPUA NEW GUINEARIOTING ERUPTS OVER REFUGEES DEPORTATION

BK121232 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] In Papua New Guinea, Irian Jayan border crossers have rioted in the West Sepik town of Vanimo over the deportation of a group of Indonesian refugees. Radio Australia's Port Moresby correspondent, Trevor Watson, says that police used tear gas to control about 100 people who attacked government buildings and damaged motor vehicles. At one point, troops were called out to reinforce police guarding buildings at the Vanimo Airport.

The deportees left on two flights chartered by the Department of Foreign Affairs and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In all, there were 29 passengers, including officials, on board the aircraft.

According to the local manager for the charter company, (Tenair), 12 of the passengers were in handcuff. Rioters claimed that the refugees would be murdered by Indonesian authorities once they arrived back in the Irian Jayan provincial capital of Jayapura.

Last night, the national court sitting in Port Moresby rejected an application for an injunction restraining the government from deporting nine men described as Irian Jayan intellectuals, academics, and army deserters. The court said that there was no evidence that the government intended sending them back to Indonesia. It is not known if the nine were amongst those who flew out of Vanimo today.

1ST NPA ATTACK IN BOHOL PROVINCE REPORTED

HK140818 Hong Kong AFP in English 0803 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, Oct 14 (AFP) -- A senior paramilitary officer and seven troopers were killed in an ambush by New People's Army (NPA) communist guerrillas in the central island province of Bohol, authorities said today. Bohol Deputy Constabulary Commander Major Richard Estrada and his men were in a military jeep when they were attacked in the hillside town of Valencia yesterday, Regional Unified Command chief Renato Ecarma said. Brigadier General Ecarma said three troopers survived the ambush while two others were missing, but he did not say if the missing troopers were taken by the attackers.

The general said the ambush was the first reported NPA attack in the province, located 600 kilometers (360 miles) south of Manila. Meanwhile, Bohol Constabulary Commander Colonel Jose Ayap said he had dispatched four constabulary teams to track down the attackers. The NPA, the guerilla wing of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines, has grown dramatically in the central Philippines. From a small bank in 1969, the NPA is reportedly now a 12,000 to 15,000-strong regular army operating in 63 of the country's 73 provinces.

2 GRENADE ATTACKS KILL 18, INJURE 95 IN MINDANAO

HK141422 Hong Kong AFP in English 1343 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Manila, Oct 14 (AFP) -- Eighteen people died and 95 were seriously injured in two grenade attacks in the southern Philippine island of Mindanao, authorities and radio reports said today. (Unidentified "terrorists" yesterday lobbed a grenade into a cockfighting arena near Lala town in Lanao Del Norte Province, killing 13 people, radio reports monitored in the central city of Cebu said.)

(Meanwhile, central Mindanao police authorities reported that at least five people, four of them children, died instantly and two people were injured in a separate grenade blast in Cagayan De Oro City. Cagayan De Oro police chief Vicente Ribolos told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the children's parents were seriously wounded in the blast in their house in the rebel-infested outskirts of the city, some 750 kilometers (450 miles) south of Manila. Captain Ribolos said the injured couple were government informers.)

(Radio stations near the site of the Lala town attack quoted Mayor Felicisimo Salimbagon as saying that 93 people were injured in the fragmentation grenade blast. They said the blast occurred in the late afternoon. Sunday is a traditional cockfighting day in the Philippines where the sport is highly popular among gamblers and spectators. A similar incident killed at least 19 people last month in Lala town, a Moslem-dominated area.) Military authorities here said they had no suspects for yesterday's grenade attacks.

GRENADE KILLS 10 IN LANA DEL NORTE ATTACK

HK140438 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] At least 10 persons were killed when a grenade exploded inside a cockpit in (Baransing), Lanao Del Norte, yesterday afternoon. Fifty-four others were seriously injured. The report came from a radio broadcast from Ozamis City and monitored in Cebu City. Last September a similar grenade blast inside one of the town's movie houses killed at least 18 people and wounded 107 other movie-goers. Medical authorities said the death toll in yesterday's blast may rise in view of the number of seriously injured.

TIMES JOURNAL ON REACTION TO JENKINS BILL

HK140812 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 13 Oct 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Tearing the Fabric of Good Relations"]

[Text] People were demonstrating in front of the U.S.-Embassy again Friday, not to denounce the tired old isms and partnerships but to question the fairness of any American trade measure which will have the effect of shutting off 20 percent of this country's textile export to the U.S. Since we earn from \$350 million to \$400 million from this business we can see why labor and management for once were joining hands in denouncing the Jenkins bill which the House of the U.S. Congress had just passed.

The measure is just among several steps the American Congress has been taking to appease their constituents engaged in the textile business which they feel is being hurt by foreign competition. This is specially true with the textile imports from at least 11 Asian countries, including the Philippines. The Jenkins bill would limit the growth of textile imports from Asian countries while allowing their unlimited entry from Canada and Western Europe whose expensive and high-fashion goods would not compete with the domestic textile industry. The people behind the bill describe it as a signal to the rest of the world that "the U.S. is through being a patsy."

But while the Jenkins bill might save the jobs of American textile workers the resentment it will stir abroad might hurt the U.S., and the demonstration Friday before the U.S. embassy is just one mild indication of this. A more serious reaction to the bill from our side is the call by our business leaders for a review of the agreements between this country and the U.S., with the end in view of adopting a national policy directed at retaliating against U.S. goods entering the country.

Knowing how the Jenkins bill has been borne out of the American frustration over her inability to somehow reverse the trade imbalance between her and her trading partners, such as Japan, we do not see why the kind of retaliation our business leaders have in mind will not hurt us in the end. After all, we are far from being like Japan, which herself could not even consider a tit-for-tat reaction to America's growing protectionism.

Perhaps it would be better for us to adopt what the opponents of the Jenkins bill in the U.S. itself have suggested -- a comprehensive trade reform and reduction of our trade deficit in some other way -- rather than adopting a protectionist policy of our own. The critics of the Jenkins bill have labelled it a "mistake of historic proportions." We might be committing the same mistake as its proponents if we were to return the favor with more of the same.

BURMA22 GOVERNMENT TROOPS REPORTED KILLED 14 OCT

BK150641 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 15 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] Mae Sot -- Twenty-two more Burmese soldiers were killed and 80 others were wounded yesterday while trying to capture a Karen military strategic point in Jerjor camp, some 30 kilometres north of this northern Thai town, a Karen source claimed this morning. This raises the Burmese death toll to 43 since an offensive was launched against the Karen rebels last Friday, the source said, quoting Burmese field radio reports from the battle scene.

The dead soldiers were either from the Burmese sixth or the seventh battalion of the 44th Division, said to be assigned to capture the Jerjor camp which is under the control of the Karen National Liberation Army troops. Since last Friday, two Burmese battalions have conducted heavy suppression against the Karens at Jerjor camp and in the vicinity. Four Karens were also killed and 14 were said to be wounded in the same battle. The Karen rebels had dug in preparation for the battle while small guerrilla bands were ambushing Burmese soldiers, the source said.

Military observers in Mae Sot this morning said that the Jerjor camp was a significant Karen military post similar to Mae Tha War, opposit Tha Song Yang District, which fell to Burmese forces two years ago. Mae Tha War, the main customs gate of Karens on the Moei River, is now under the hands of the Burmese forces. If Jerjor camp falls to the Burmese Government forces, the Karen rebels will lose an important strategic position, the source said.

Military sources in Mae Sot said heavy fighting between the Karens and the Burmese forces was continuing this morning. Rangoon could overrun the Jerjor camp if it was prepared to take more casualties, the sources said.

MALAYSIADRAFT TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CHINA INITIALED

BK141223 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Malaysia and China have initialed a final draft agreement to further promote, develop, and enhance direct trade between the two countries. The draft agreement was reached during the visit of a special economic mission to China recently. The mission was led by the president of the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Dr Nawawi Mat Awin, who initialed the draft agreement. The formal agreement is expected to be concluded during the visit of the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, to China next month. At a news conference in Kuala Lumpur this afternoon, Dr Nawawi said Malaysia and China expressed determination to upgrade trade and to have direct trade. At present, a considerable amount of the trade between the two nations are being carried out (?in) intermediary sectors. He also said that the mission offered China a range of expertise and services. They include mining technology as potential services. Dr Nawawi disclosed that both parties agreed to help each other to organize trade exhibitions in their countries to promote their products. A trade mission from China is expected to visit Malaysia next year.

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